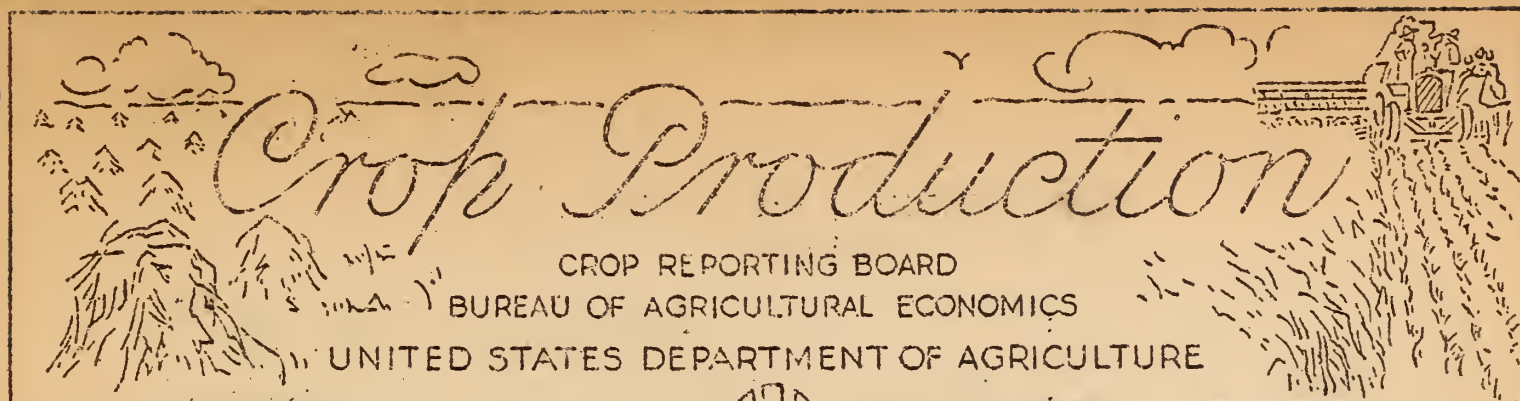


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Release: September 11, 1951

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3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SEPTEMBER 1, 1951

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average	1950	Indic.	Average	1950	Indicated	
	1940-49		Sept. 1, 1951 1/	1940-49		Aug. 1, 1951	Sept. 1, 1951 1/
Corn, all.....bu.	33.9	37.6	37.0	2,980,777	3,131,009	3,206,992	3,130,775
Wheat, all..... "	17.1	16.6	16.0	1,071,310	1,026,755	998,286	999,149
Winter..... "	17.7	17.1	15.9	791,764	750,666	650,738	650,738
All spring... "	15.7	15.4	16.1	279,546	276,089	347,548	348,411
Durum..... "	14.8	13.2	13.9	37,386	36,064	36,870	36,536
Other spring "	15.9	15.8	16.4	242,160	240,025	310,678	311,875
Oats..... "	33.2	34.9	36.4	1,311,651	1,465,134	1,393,323	1,377,965
Barley..... "	24.4	26.9	26.3	306,523	301,009	255,131	257,585
Rye..... "	12.2	12.6	13.8	30,173	22,977	25,138	25,138
Buckwheat..... "	17.4	17.9	17.2	6,976	4,749	4,053	3,891
Flaxseed..... "	9.4	10.1	9.5	37,186	39,263	35,525	34,959
Rice, 100 lb.bag	2/ 2,083	2/ 2,361	2/ 2,303	31,431	37,971	43,109	44,762
Sorghum grain.bu.	17.5	22.9	18.6	118,772	237,456	157,848	162,661
Cotton.....bale	2/ 265.9	2/ 269.2	2/ 290.8	12,030	10,012	17,266	17,291
Hay, all.....ton	1.36	1.41	1.47	101,644	106,819	113,249	112,922
Hay, wild..... "	.89	.83	.91	12,351	12,509	13,441	13,496
Hay, alfalfa.. "	2.22	2.24	2.30	33,946	41,029	45,365	45,385
Hay, clover and timothy 3/.. "	1.37	1.39	1.49	30,098	29,636	31,336	31,864
Hay, lespedeza "	1.07	1.16	1.05	6,839	7,598	7,288	6,921
Beans, dry edible 100 lb.bag	2/ 958	2/ 1,128	2/ 1,152	18,000	16,843	16,234	17,061
Peas, dry field "	2/ 1,230	2/ 1,360	2/ 1,323	5,935	2,979	3,729	3,717
Soybeans for beans.....bu.	19.0	21.6	20.9	178,567	287,010	270,064	273,406
Peanuts 4/.....lb.	704	887	772	2,016,962	2,019,295	1,826,580	1,741,705
Potatoes.....bu.	164.0	237.9	229.8	410,203	439,500	351,186	346,840
Sweetpotatoes.. "	92.4	104.4	91.4	61,148	58,729	38,458	36,374
Tobacco.....lb.	1,100	1,267	1,247	1,787,136	2,032,450	2,249,280	2,226,433
Sugarcane for sugar & seed..ton	19.4	20.6	18.7	5,953	6,932	6,390	6,243
Sugar beets.... "	13.1	14.6	14.4	9,880	13,497	10,160	10,326
Broomcorn..... "	2/ 320	2/ 279	2/ 284	43	26	39	36
Hops.....lb.	1,267	1,504	1,495	47,149	58,336	60,323	61,605
Pasture.....pct.	5/ 77	5/ 85	5/ 79	---	---	---	---

1/ Estimates for winter wheat and rye are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from the August report. 2/ Pounds. 3/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Condition September 1.

Release:
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CROP PRODUCTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1951
(Continued)

CROP	PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average	1950	Indicated	
	1940-49		Aug. 1, 1951	Sept. 1, 1951 1/
Apples, Com'l crop.....bu.	2/109,033	2/123,126	121,338	119,892
Peaches....."	2/ 71,150	2/ 53,485	67,772	68,703
Pears....."	2/ 31,008	2/ 31,140	31,697	31,393
Grapes.....ton	2/ 2,797	2/ 2,707	3,245	3,166
Cherries (12 States)....."	2/ 186	242	232	232
Apricots (3 States)....."	2/ 220	215	176	177
Cranberries (5 States)....bbl.	728	2/ 984	---	915
Pecans.....lb.	124,066	125,622	128,100	133,904

Condition September 1

	Average	1949	1950	1951
	1940-49			
<u>CITRUS FRUITS 3/:</u>				
Oranges and Tangerines....pct.	74	65	71	73
Grapefruit....."	63	37	61	44
Lemons....."	75	62	73	77

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1950	1951	Average	1950	1951
	1940-49			1940-49		
		Million pounds			Millions	
July.....	11,621	11,870	11,829	4,259	4,687	4,711
August.....	10,505	10,620	10,713	3,688	4,274	4,231
Jan. - Aug. Incl.	82,881	85,153	84,438	39,464	43,697	43,250

- 1/ Estimates for cherries are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from the August report.
2/ Includes some quantities not harvested.
3/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

CROP PRODUCTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1951
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	
	Average 1940-49	1950	harvest, 1951	1951 percent of 1950
Corn, all.....	87,882	83,302	84,575	101.5
Wheat, all.....	62,624	61,741	62,576	101.4
Winter.....	44,640	43,816	40,893	93.3
All spring.....	17,985	17,925	21,683	121.9
Durum.....	2,591	2,729	2,622	96.1
Other spring.....	15,393	15,196	19,061	125.4
Oats.....	39,460	42,027	37,851	90.1
Barley.....	12,569	11,191	9,793	87.5
Rye.....	2,448	1,822	1,828	100.3
Buckwheat.....	405	266	226	85.0
Flaxseed.....	3,919	3,893	3,696	94.9
Rice.....	1,507	1,608	1,944	120.9
Sorghum grain.....	6,737	10,361	8,767	84.6
Cotton.....	21,625	17,828	28,544	160.1
Hay, all.....	74,845	75,741	76,573	101.1
Hay, wild.....	13,892	15,024	14,811	98.6
Hay, alfalfa.....	15,304	18,308	19,694	107.6
Hay, clover and timothy 1/.....	21,912	21,336	21,327	100.0
Hay, lespedeza.....	6,352	6,565	6,614	100.7
Beans, dry edible.....	1,882	1,493	1,481	99.2
Peas, dry field.....	471	219	281	128.3
Soybeans for beans.....	9,348	13,291	13,102	98.6
Cowpeas 2/.....	2,043	1,089	961	88.2
Peanuts 3/.....	2,923	2,277	2,255	99.0
Potatoes.....	2,564	1,847	1,509	81.7
Sweetpotatoes.....	666	563	398	70.7
Tobacco.....	1,613	1,604	1,785	111.3
Sorgo for sirup.....	167	101	87	86.1
Sugarcane for sugar and seed....	306	336	335	99.4
Sugarcane for sirup.....	108	62	46	74.2
Sugar beets.....	750	926	716	77.3
Broomcorn.....	265	186	253	135.7
Hops.....	37	39	41	106.2

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 2/ Grown alone for all purposes.

3/ Picked and threshed.

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ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1951

Production prospects on September 1, although slightly lower than a month earlier, continue to indicate the second largest all-crop volume of record. Some major crops deteriorated under unfavorable August weather conditions, chief among them corn and peanuts, while some others improved. For most crops changes from the August 1 forecasts were relatively small. Harvesting of small grains was retarded by intermittent rains in much of the spring grain area, but elsewhere harvesting conditions were mostly good. Much fall plowing has been done and a little fall seeding was underway in well-prepared seedbeds. Pastures were mostly good, except in drier parts of the South.

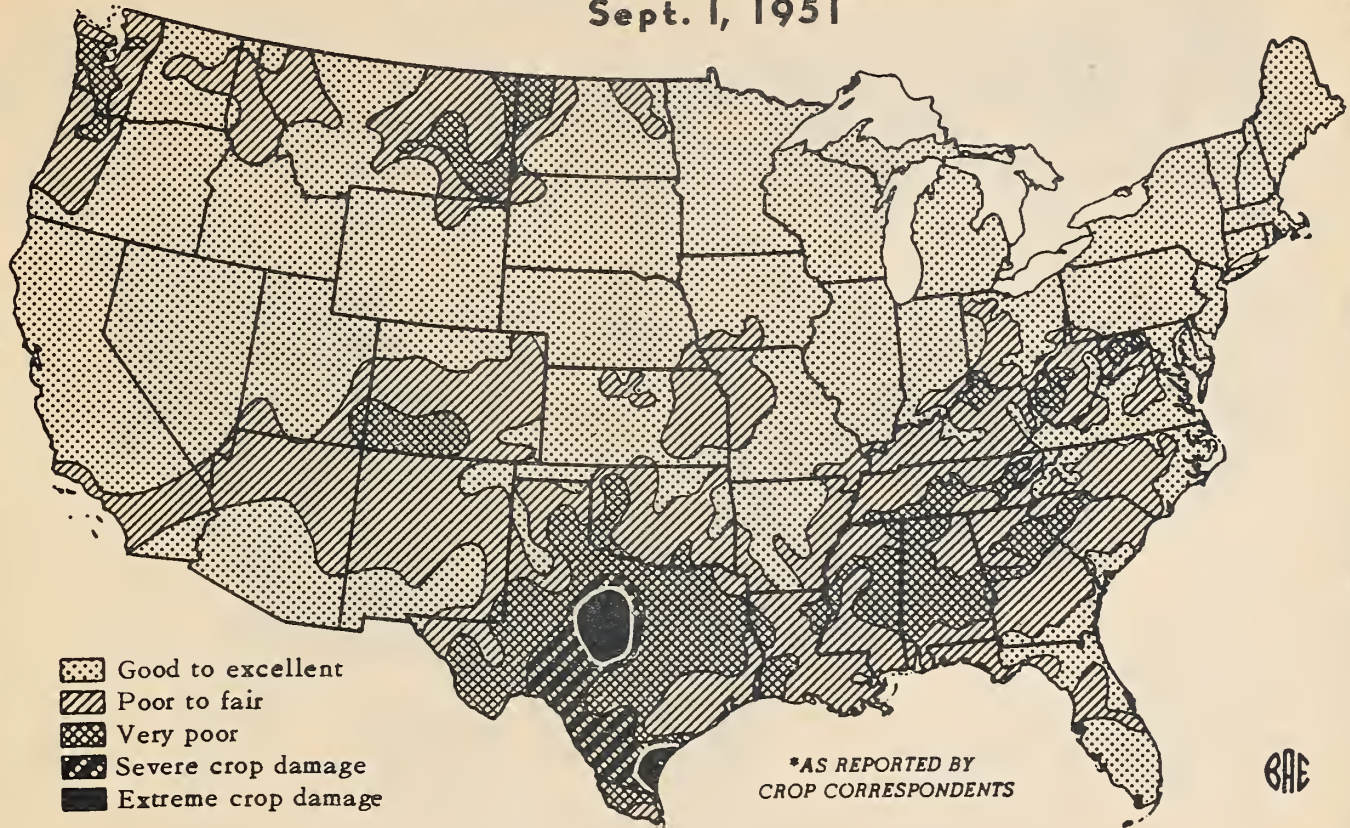
Corn prospects declined slightly during August, because of lack of good "corn weather" in parts of the Corn Belt and dry weather in Ohio and the South. Production is now forecast at 3,131 million bushels, 76 million less than on August 1. In the northwestern part of the Corn Belt, slow progress of corn is causing concern that some will not reach maturity before killing frosts occur. The all wheat estimate remained below the billion-bushel mark--at 999 million bushels--despite a slight increase in spring wheat to 348 million bushels. Earlier estimates placed the winter wheat crop at 651 million bushels. More spring wheat than usual remained unharvested, particularly in North Dakota, Wyoming and Montana, and harvesting losses on this portion may be heavy. Winter wheat was virtually all harvested.

Among the crops for which production prospects declined during August other than corn and peanuts, were oats, buckwheat, flaxseed, hay, dry peas, potatoes, sweetpotatoes, tobacco, sugarcane, broomcorn, apples, pears, and grapes. Slight improvements were noted for cotton, spring wheat, barley, rice, sorghum grain, dry beans, soybeans, sugar beets, hops and peaches.

As the net result of these relatively small changes in prospective production, the index of all-crop outturn dropped one point during August to 133 percent of

FEED CROP PROSPECTS*

Sept. 1, 1951

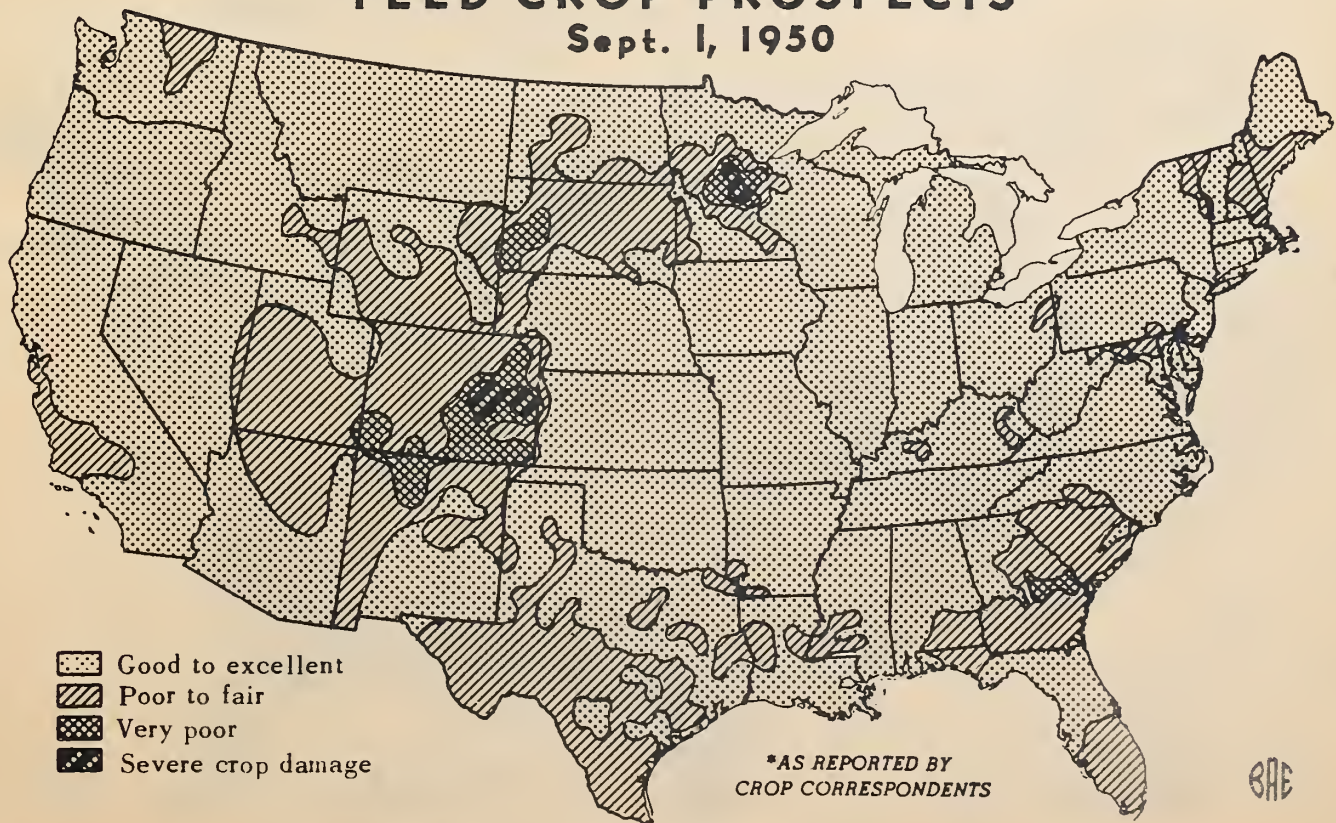


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FEED CROP PROSPECTS*

Sept. 1, 1950

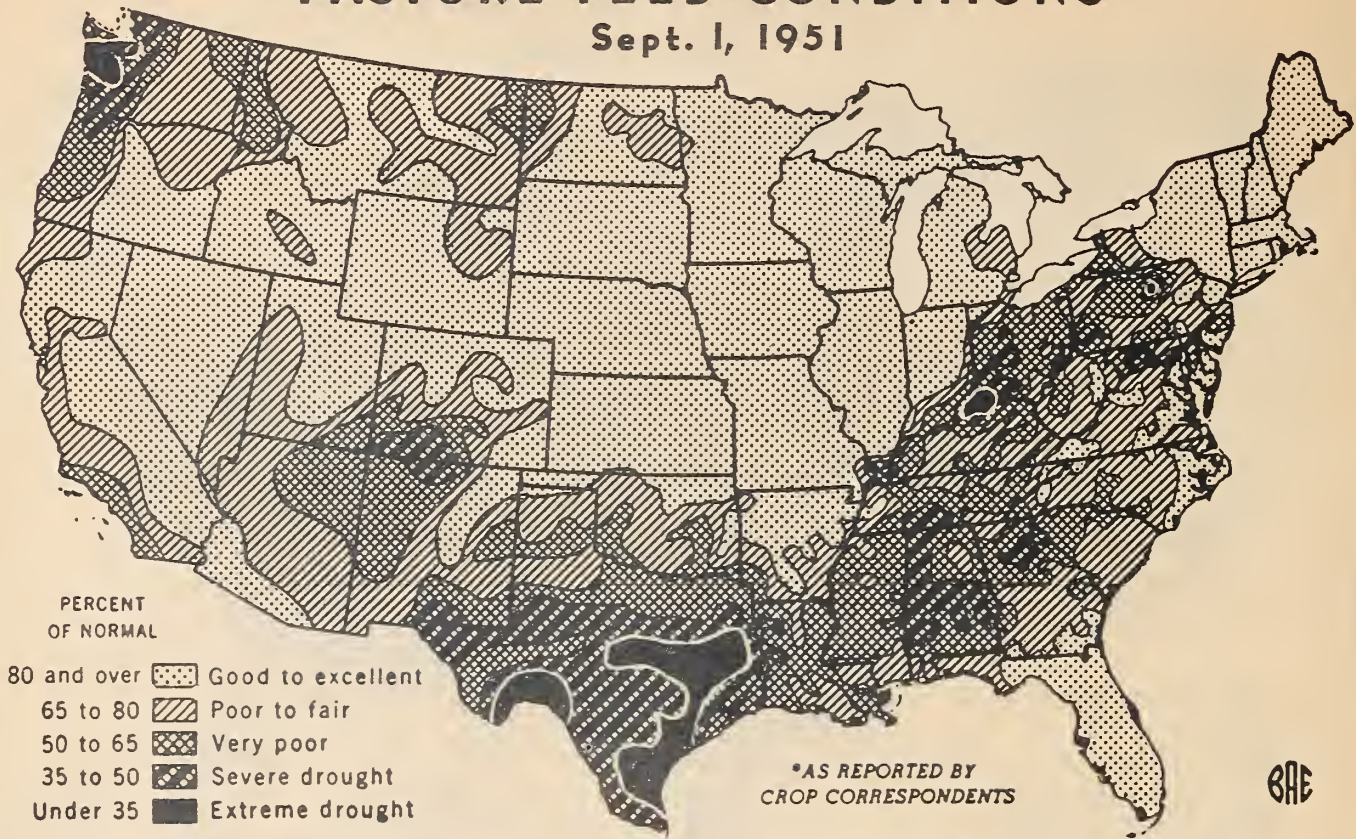


U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Sept. 1, 1951



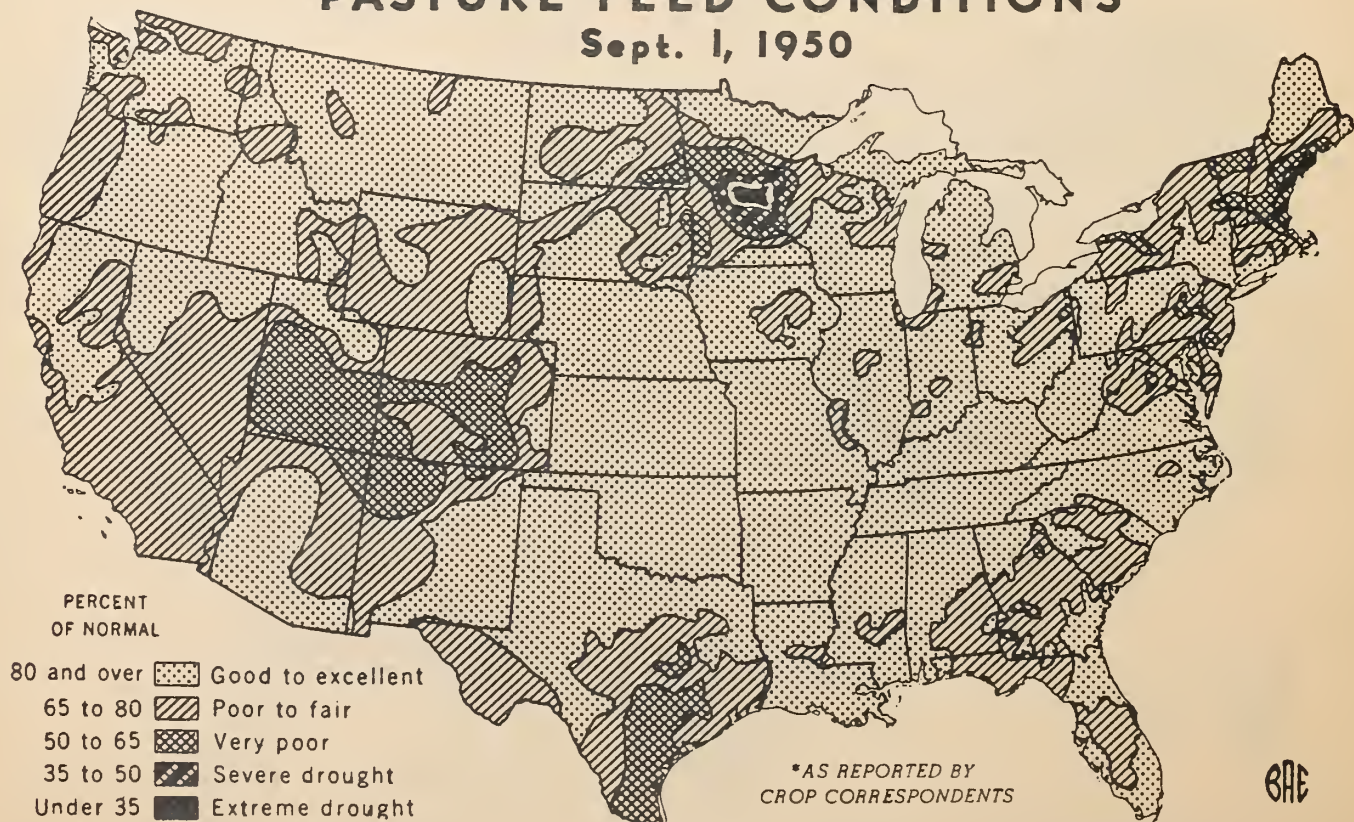
*INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 48304 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS

Sept. 1, 1950



INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 47833

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

the 1923-32 average. This barely tops the 1949 mark, but is exceeded only by the 138 percent in 1948. Hay, rice and grapes are expected to set production records this year, with soybeans and tobacco near-record. Among crops much larger than average are corn, cotton, sorghum grain, plums and hops. Oats, sugar beets, sugar-cane, apples, pears, and tree nuts will exceed average by a smaller margin. Crops below average in size include wheat, barley, rye, flaxseed, peanuts, dry beans, potatoes, broomcorn, peaches, and prunes, with buckwheat, dry peas, sweetpotatoes and apricots far below average volume.

August weather in most areas was less favorable than usual for growing crops and farm activities. While average temperatures for the month varied only slightly from normal in much of the country, it was cooler than usual in the upper Great Lakes area throughout most of the month, but warmer than usual in most of the South and Southwest, particularly in Texas. Light frosts occurred in some Michigan and Wisconsin localities in August and in Idaho and Wyoming early in September. Rainfall was adequate along most of a narrow Atlantic coast strip from Maine to Florida, but very short in most of the large area from western New York and Ohio down to the Gulf and the Southwest. Much of a large central area from Minnesota and the Dakotas southward to Kansas and Missouri received heavy rains nearly every week of August. Most of the West was critically dry until near the end of the month. The long drought in the Pacific Northwest was then relieved and a drought-breaking rain in Arizona brought flash floods that replenished surface moisture and partially filled the virtually empty reservoirs.

Feed crop prospects for the country as a whole are reported better than usual by farmer-reporters. These estimates, given every September 1, cover not only feed grains, hay, silage, fodder and pasture, but also other feeding materials not separately estimated. As shown in the maps on page 5, these assembled reports indicate very good to excellent feed prospects in virtually all of the North Atlantic and North Central regions, mostly good in the West, but taper down to fair or poor in much of the South and Southwest. Poorest prospects are reported in parts of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and much of Texas, also in parts of Colorado and New Mexico. In the North, prospects are poor in adjoining parts of North Dakota and Montana and in western Washington and Oregon.

Feed grain production totaling about 120 million tons is now in prospect, a quantity exceeded in 4 of the last 5 years, but larger than in all but one year prior to 1946. Numbers of livestock to be fed will be larger than in any other year, except 1942 and 1943. The current feed grain total includes the 5th-largest corn crop, of 3,131 million bushels, virtually equalling the 1950 outturn; a larger than average oats crop of about 1,378 million bushels; the third-largest sorghum grain crop, of nearly 163 million bushels, but a relatively small 258 million bushels of barley. Relatively large carryovers will help supply feeding requirements. Hay supplies will be largest of record. With a carryover of 15 million tons and a new cut of 113 million tons, the supply per roughage-consuming animal unit will be liberal. It includes more than the usual proportion of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures, but in some areas much of the hay is coarse, overripe when cut, or rain damaged, reducing its feeding value. Although no official estimate is available for silage made from hay crops, nor of the amount chopped for storage, these quantities are thought to be larger this year than ever before. Reported pasture condition of 79

percent is 2 points above average, but 6 points lower than a year ago, chiefly because of dry conditions in the South and Southwest, in a New York-Ohio-Pennsylvania-West Virginia area and in Washington and Oregon. Range pastures vary from very good in the Great Plains to dry and short in the southern range area, though some improvement is expected from recent rains. Livestock continue in good condition, except in the dry areas.

Food grain tonnage will be the smallest in 8 seasons, but with a fairly large carryover of wheat, the supply will be ample for domestic use and probable export demands. Slight improvement in spring wheat has raised the all wheat total to nearly a billion bushels. Rice prospects improved during August, with no damage from tropical storms, and a record outturn of nearly 45 million equivalent 100-pound bags is now being harvested. The 25 million bushels of rye and less than 4 million bushels of buckwheat are far below average crops. The total for the 4 feed grains and 4 food grains is about 1.53 million tons, which has been exceeded only in 1946, 1948, 1949 and 1950.

A large tonnage of oilseeds is in prospect. The soybean crop of 273 million bushels is second only to that of 1950. The peanut output of 1,742 million pounds is about one-seventh less than last year or average. The 35 million bushel flaxseed crop is also smaller than last year or average. But the big increase in cottonseed over last year's small outturn will much more than offset the decreases in other oilseeds. The total is expected to be 38 percent above the average tonnage. Potatoes were adversely affected by August weather, mostly in the East, and the 347 million bushels now in prospect is well below the average production. Sweet-potato yields also declined and the smallest crop since 1884 is now foreseen. A slight decline in tobacco yields is now indicated, but the expected 2,226 million pounds is a near-record total. As dry beans neared harvest, prospects improved to over 17 million bags, but dry peas remained virtually unchanged at 3.7 million bags.

Milk production in August was largest for the month since 1946. Less than the usual seasonal decline occurred during the month as excellent grazing in Northeastern and North Central States helped to maintain a high level of milk flow. Production per cow in reporter's herds on September 1 averaged 16.96 pounds, highest of record and compares with the average of 15.02 pounds for the date. Egg production was 1 percent less than in August 1950, but 15 percent above average. Production per layer was at a record high for the month, but the number of laying hens was 2 percent less than in August last year. Potential layers number 3 percent more than a year ago and 1 percent above average. Pullets not of laying age on September 1 numbered 8 percent more than a year ago, though 3 percent below average.

Deciduous fruit prospects declined slightly during August, as increases for peaches and prunes were more than offset by declines for apples, pears and grapes. Total production of the major deciduous fruits in 1951 is expected to be 10 percent more than in 1950 and 6 percent above average. The dry weather in eastern and northwestern States slightly reduced prospects for apples from a month ago. Harvest is progressing satisfactorily, with fall varieties now being picked. The peach crop is more than a fourth larger than a year ago, but slightly below average; harvest is about over, except in northern States.

About an average crop of pears is indicated. Grape prospects declined slightly from a month ago, but a record crop is still indicated. A large crop of plums will be harvested. Production of prunes in the Northwest will be below average, but California is expecting a larger prune crop than in the last 2 years, all for drying. Prospects for tree nuts improved slightly during August, with almonds, filberts, pecans and walnuts, each larger crops than either last year or average. Citrus prospects for the 1951-52 crop remain good in Florida, average in California, fair in Arizona and extremely poor in Texas.

A small decline in production prospects for most summer truck crops for fresh market occurred in August, with late summer onions accounting for about half of the decline. The total is 3 percent less than last summer, but 5 percent above average. Only cantaloups and spinach improved and these increases were relatively small. Early estimates of fall vegetables, including crops accounting for 85 percent of the total, indicate a supply about a sixth smaller than last fall, but 1 percent larger than average. Declines are expected for most fall vegetables, but the major part of the reduction is accounted for by early fall cabbage. Total 1951 tonnage of fresh vegetables is estimated at 8.3 million tons, 9 percent less than in 1950 but 7 percent more than average.

In the areas important for production of late summer and fall truck crops for processing, August growing conditions were mostly favorable. Production of 9 of these vegetable crops--excluding asparagus, pickling cucumbers, open-market purchases of kraut cabbage and fall spinach--totals 6.2 million tons, about one-fourth more than in 1950 or the average. Tomatoes account for nearly 60 percent of this total, with a tonnage one-third larger than in 1950. Snap beans improved toward the end of the season and a total 6 percent larger than in 1950 is expected. Sweet corn prospects declined slightly, but the crop is still one-eighth larger than last year. A near record crop of green lima beans for canning and freezing is indicated. The canning beet tonnage will be less than last year, but is above average.

CORN: The Nation's 1951 corn crop is forecast at 3,131 million bushels, the same as the 1950 crop. This is a decline of 76 million bushels from August 1. The 1940-49 average production is 2,981 million bushels. These estimates include corn for grain, silage, forage, and for hogging. The indicated yield per acre of 37.0 bushels is 0.6 bushel below last year but 3.1 bushels above the average of 33.9 bushels.

In the important North Central group of States--the traditional Corn Belt--prospective production declined 29 million bushels during August. Increases in the West-North Central States were not enough to offset decreases in the Eastern Corn Belt, where a continuation of hot and dry weather retarded the development of the crop. The most seriously affected State was Ohio where the currently indicated yield of 48.0 bushels per acre is 8 bushels below August 1. Wet weather earlier in the season prevented the Ohio crop from developing a deep root system. Consequently, much of the crop was seriously affected by the droughty conditions which followed. Much of the Ohio crop has fared badly. Prospects also declined in the other East North Central States, except Michigan and Illinois where yield prospects are unchanged from August. About three-fourths of the Illinois crop has advanced to or beyond the dough stage and small quantities have already been picked in southern Illinois.

In the West-North Central group of States, prospects improved slightly during August. However, cool and wet weather in the northern part of this area further delayed the development of the crop and caused some concern over the danger of frost damage. Parts of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Nebraska would be particularly

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT

as of

CROP-REPORTING BOARD

September 1, 1951

Washington, D. C.,

September 11, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

susceptible to an earlier-than-usual frost. Warm and sunshiny weather would now be very beneficial in these States. August conditions in Iowa were moderately favorable with the August 1 yield of 46.0 bushels being retained. The Iowa crop shows considerable variation both within and between fields and the crop, in general, is considerably later than usual. Prospects improved in the southern part of the West North Central Area. In Missouri improved yield prospects were largely offset by a larger acreage loss from floods than indicated earlier. Increases of 1.0 and 2.0 bushels, respectively, are indicated in Nebraska and Kansas. Near-normal temperatures and timely rains resulted in rapid growth and development of the Kansas crop, partially offsetting the effects of earlier adverse weather.

In the Northeastern States yield prospects declined 1.7 bushels during August, primarily because of inadequate rainfall. The crop was most seriously retarded in scattered sections of Pennsylvania and in the western and south-central parts of New York. Very good progress is now being made in silo filling.

Weather conditions during August were only fair in the South Atlantic States where yields declined nearly a bushel per acre. A considerable part of the early corn "fired" prematurely and the late crop is suffering from prolonged hot, dry weather. Yield prospects in Virginia are unchanged from a month ago, reflecting the very good condition of the early crop. In North Carolina, favorable yields are still expected in the western and north-central areas but the crop deteriorated in the remainder of the State.

Yield prospects declined sharply in the South-Central States. Each State in this group showed a lower yield than was indicated on August 1 except that Louisiana's yield of 24.0 bushels is unchanged. The severe drought, which was accompanied by unusually high temperatures, substantially reduced prospects for the late crop in these States. The most seriously affected States in the South Central group were Kentucky and Mississippi where yield prospects declined 4 bushels per acre from August 1. Three bushel declines are indicated in Tennessee and Alabama.

In the Western States as a group, the indicated yield increased 1.0 bushel during the past month. Favorable yields are expected on irrigated acreages and fair yields on the non-irrigated acreages. Colorado, the leading corn State in the Western group, now expects a yield of 24.5 bushels, an increase of 2.5 bushels from August 1.

WHEAT: All wheat production is estimated at 999 million bushels, a minor increase from the August 1 forecast. Current production compares with a 1,027 million bushel crop harvested last year and the average of 1,071 million bushels. Excessive moisture the last of August in the Dakotas and Minnesota has delayed maturity of spring wheat and impeded harvest operations. Nearly ideal conditions for the crop prevailed most of the month in western spring wheat States. The prospective all wheat production for 1951 includes 651 million bushels of winter wheat for which the last estimate was made as of August 1.

All Spring Wheat production is forecast at 348 million bushels, slightly above August 1 prospects. The current crop is 26 percent larger than the 276 million bushel crop produced last year and one-fourth larger than the 10-year average. The crop is turning out better than expected earlier from Montana westward but yields are lower in South Dakota and Nebraska and some States to the east. Cool, wet weather associated with overcast skies prevailed over much of the latter area during the last part of August, virtually stopping harvest operations the first of September and retarding ripening of late seeded crops.

Rust and other diseases have been of minor consequence to the 1951 spring wheat crop. Concern is currently expressed regarding effect of possible prolonged wet weather on quality and yields of wheat remaining to be harvested in the Dakotas and Minnesota. The indicated yield of 16.1 bushels per acre is slightly higher than the 1950 yield of 15.4 bushels and the average of 15.7 bushels.

Durum wheat production forecast of 36,536,000 bushels is virtually unchanged from the August 1 forecast. The slightly lower prospect is due to a lower yield indicated in South Dakota. Prospective Durum production slightly exceeds the 1950 crop of 36,064,000 bushels but is nearly a million bushels below the average production. Above normal rainfall and below normal temperatures during much of August were unfavorable for timely harvest operations in the Durum producing areas. Likewise, lack of sunshine slowed maturity of standing grain and curing of cut wheat awaiting harvest. The season is late and some loss of grain in the windrow is reported due to sprouting. In North Dakota, approximately 60 percent of the durum acreage has been swathed and about 10 percent has been threshed or combined. The yield is indicated at 13.9, slightly lower than last month's forecast. This yield exceeds the 13.2 bushel yield of a year ago but is below the average of 14.8 bushels.

Other Spring wheat production is forecast at 311,875,000 bushels, slightly more than a million bushels over that forecast a month ago. This would be more than a fourth larger than the 240 million bushel crop produced last year and the average of 242 million bushels. The indicated yield of 16.4 bushels per acre is 0.6 and 0.5 bushel, respectively, above last year and average. During August other spring wheat prospects improved in the important States of Montana, Washington, and Minnesota while a substantial reduction, 4.6 million bushels, occurred in South Dakota. In most western States, improved soil moisture and near ideal temperatures favored both wheat quality and harvest operations. In South Dakota and some adjoining areas, weather the past month was unfavorable and contributed to reduced yields. Soil moisture conditions in North Dakota and Minnesota shifted from dry on August 1 to wet by September 1. Harvest is two-thirds complete in Washington and nearly half completed in Montana, but is behind schedule in the Dakotas and Minnesota. In North Dakota about 75 percent of the acreage had been cut but only a third had been threshed or combined by the first of the month.

OATS: The 1951 oats crop is estimated at 1,377,965,000 bushels--6 percent less than last year but 5 percent above average. The crop is much larger in South Dakota than last year, moderately larger in Minnesota, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and New York, but much smaller in Iowa, Missouri, Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas.

The U. S. crop is one percent less than indicated on August 1--a 5 percent increase in the Northeast only partially offsetting a 2 percent decrease in expectations from a month earlier in the main producing North Central States. Harvest weather was very favorable in late July and early August but since mid-August frequent rains and cloudy weather in the northern areas have interfered with the completion of harvest. In the West North Central States, grain has been in the shock or swath a long time. There has been some shattering and loss of grain, some sprouting, and a lowering of test weights. Flood losses reduced the acreage in Missouri and Kansas. In the East North Central States, rank undergrowth has made the late harvest difficult and there has been some loss of grain. Per acre yields are now reported a bushel below August 1 in Illinois, Missouri, and South Dakota, and two bushels below in Indiana and Iowa. A one bushel per acre increase from last month is estimated for North Dakota, two bushels for New York, and three bushels for Pennsylvania.

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BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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BARLEY: Slightly improved yields in the North Atlantic area and the West increased the prospective 1951 U.S. barley production to nearly 258 million bushels. This is 2.5 million bushels more than a month ago, but 43.4 and 48.9 million bushels, respectively, less than last year and average. The lower production this year is due primarily to a reduction in the acreage harvested. The indicated 1951 yield of 26.3 bushels per acre is 0.6 bushel less than last year but 1.9 bushels above average.

Wet fields and cloudy weather in the more important North Central States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Wisconsin have delayed harvesting operations and caused deterioration in the quality of the grain, especially the malting barley. However, yield prospects for the North Central States as a group, 24.4 bushels per acre, remained unchanged from a month ago.

BUCKWHEAT: September 1 conditions indicate a 1951 crop of 3,891,000 bushels, 4 percent below last month's prospects and about 18 percent below 1950 production. The production of buckwheat in 1950 was 4,749,000 bushels while the 10-year average production is 6,976,000 bushels. The current yield of 17.2 bushels per acre is about a bushel lower than both the August 1 estimate and the 1950 yield. The average yield per acre is 17.4 bushels.

Some improvement in crop prospects occurred in three northern States, Maine, Michigan, and North Dakota, while no change was indicated for New York and Indiana. Yields were lower than indicated a month ago in all the remaining 10 producing States. In Ohio, Pennsylvania, western New York and States to the south, hot and dry weather during August slowed growth but hastened maturity of the crop. Also, hot weather occurring when part of this crop was in bloom resulted in a relatively light set of seed. Many fields of buckwheat in the important north-central counties of Pennsylvania suffered severe damage from drought. However, early planted buckwheat and some later plantings in sections receiving moisture remain in fair condition. In western and south-central portions of New York additional moisture is needed to assure proper crop development. Cool, wet weather in eastern areas of the State has been favorable for buckwheat.

RICE: Production of rice is estimated at 44,762,000 equivalent 100 pound bags--the largest crop of record. This is about 1.7 million bags more than the August 1 estimate, 18 percent more than the 1950 crop of 37,971,000 bags and about 42 percent more than the 10-year average of 31,431,000 bags. The crop will be harvested from 21 percent more acreage than in 1950. The indicated yield of 2,303 pounds per acre is only 58 pounds below the 1950 record of 2,361 pounds and is 220 pounds above the 10-year average of 2,083 pounds.

In the Southern rice area, which includes Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, a crop of 34,746,000 bags is expected, compared with 30,199,000 bags harvested in this area last year. In Mississippi, where rice has been produced only in the last few years, the crop is reported to be in good condition. In Arkansas, harvest of early varieties is underway. Although much of the rice in this State is late and fields contain more weeds than usual, somewhat higher yields are being harvested than anticipated earlier. In Louisiana, hot, dry weather has hastened maturity of early varieties and has also been ideal for harvest but the rapid harvest has congested storage facilities in some sections of the State. In Texas, a large crop of good quality rice is in prospect. A large proportion of the acreage is maturing rapidly and harvest is well underway.

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In California, the condition of rice is quite variable but generally a good crop is in prospect. A period of warmer weather would benefit the crop. Rice is heading, some fields have been drained and harvest is expected to begin soon after September 15.

SORGHUM FOR GRAIN: The 1951 production of sorghum grain is estimated at 163 million bushels, about 3 percent more than the August 1 forecast. This compares with last year's record production of 237 million bushels and the average of 119 million bushels. The indicated yield of 18.6 bushels per acre is 0.6 bushel above last month but 4.3 bushels below 1950. The average yield is 17.5 bushels.

Yield prospects improved in the North Central group of States. Kansas and Nebraska each reported 2 bushel increases in yield over August 1. The Kansas crop has developed later than usual but a few fields in southern Kansas have matured. Warm weather would now be particularly beneficial to both the Kansas and Nebraska crops.

Oklahoma yield prospects continue to decline. The crop is very late and has suffered from prolonged hot, dry weather. Prospects in northwestern Oklahoma, where about one-third of the acreage is grown, are better than elsewhere in the State. This portion of the crop may turn out moderately well if September weather is favorable. The Oklahoma crop as a whole would be susceptible to an earlier-than-usual frost. Some improvement is reported from Texas because of the more favorable prospects in the High Plains where a substantial part of the acreage is grown. However, prospects are poor for the late crop in the remainder of Texas where much of the sorghum is firing badly because of adverse weather.

The California crop improved somewhat during August but the Colorado and New Mexico crops suffered from insufficient rainfall. Prospects in the Western States as a group are down nearly 3 bushels from August 1.

DRY BEANS: Production prospects for dry beans improved materially during August. The crop is now forecast at 17,061,000 bags (100 pounds, uncleaned basis) compared to an indicated 16,234,000 bags on August 1. The current estimate is slightly above last year's crop of 16,843,000 bags, but is 5 percent below the 18,000,000 bag average. The indicated yield of 1,152 pounds per acre is the second highest of record being exceeded only by the 1,163 pounds in 1949. The 10-year average is only 958 pounds per acre.

Conditions improved in all areas except the Southwest where there is little change from a month ago. Both Michigan and New York indicate increased yields over the August 1 forecast. Despite dry weather in New York, the yield of 1,150 pounds per acre indicated for that State is 50 pounds higher than a month ago. Much, however, depends upon weather during September as beans in New York are generally harvested later than in most States. Conditions in Michigan continued excellent. Harvesting had started by the first week in September and with favorable weather should progress rapidly. Near record yields are expected.

In the Northwest area, yield prospects increased in the major producing States. Yields above last month are reported in Nebraska, Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming. Washington expects no change from the high yield forecast on August 1. Drought in the dry-land Pinto area of the Southwest has severely curtailed production in Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah; however, the indicated production in these States shows no reduction from the low level of a month ago.

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In California, the estimated production of Standard and Baby Limas is the same as on August 1, while prospects for "other beans" increased slightly from a month ago. The cool weather during August was favorable for setting beans in much of the "other" bean area and yield prospects, especially of blackeyes, showed some improvement.

DRY PEAS: Production prospects for dry peas changed only slightly during August.

The 1951 crop is now estimated at 3,717,000 bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis) compared with 3,729,000 on August 1. The current production is about one-fourth more than last year's very small crop but is less than two-thirds of the average of 5,935,000 bags. The indicated yield of 1,323 pounds per acre is slightly below last year but is well above the average of 1,230 pounds per acre.

The season has been generally favorable for peas in the main producing areas of Idaho and Washington. Yields in Washington are not turning out quite as high as expected due largely to small sized peas in some localities. This reduction, however, was largely offset by higher yields in Idaho where frosts earlier in the season did less damage than anticipated earlier. Yields in other producing States showed no change from a month ago. Although the indicated crop in Colorado unchanged from August 1, yields are well below last year, and average, due to continued lack of moisture.

SOYBEANS: Soybean production prospects improved slightly during the month despite dry weather in some producing areas. The crop as of September 1 is forecast at 273 million bushels compared with 270 million bushels on August 1. This is the second highest production of record, being exceeded only by last year's 287 million bushel crop. The 1940-49 average is only 179 million bushels. The indicated yield per acre of 20.9 bushels has been exceeded only by the record of 22.7 bushels in 1949, the 21.6 bushels per acre harvested last year and the 21.4 bushels in 1948. The 10-year average is 19.0 bushels per acre.

The North Central States reported improvement over a month ago. In Ohio, the indicated yield dropped about $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels due to the prolonged dryness but in other States of the area yields were either the same as last month or were improved. Prospects in Indiana held the same as a month ago although drought in parts of the State tended to hold yields down in those sections. Illinois continued to have near perfect weather over most of the State and the indicated yield of 25 bushels per acre is the second highest of record. Iowa, with abundant moisture, continued to show improvement even though a part of the crop is rather late. With an average frost date, however, the acreage should reach maturity with little damage. Improved weather conditions also resulted in higher anticipated yields in Minnesota, Missouri, and Kansas.

The South Atlantic area indicated a higher yield than last month due to an increase in Virginia where the estimated yield of 20 bushels per acre is the highest of record. North Carolina, the heaviest producer in the area, showed no change from the excellent yields indicated on August 1. Most sections of the South Central States continued to suffer from dry weather. The sharpest drop in yield prospects was reported in Kentucky where the drought has been especially severe. However, Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana also reported lower yields than a month ago. Arkansas with more than 40 percent of the soybean production of that area this year, indicated no change from the 19 bushel yield of August 1.

PEANUTS: Production of peanuts for picking and threshing is estimated at 1,742 million pounds. This is 5 percent less than the August 1 estimate and compares with the 1950 crop of 2,019 million pounds and the 10-year average of 2,017 million pounds. The decline in indicated production from last month is due almost entirely to lower yield prospects in Alabama, Oklahoma, and Texas resulting from hot, dry weather.

Prospective production in the Virginia-Carolina Area is virtually the same as a month ago. Weather conditions, particularly in Virginia and North Carolina, during August were quite favorable and the crop has made excellent progress. The crop appears to have "pegged" well and is reported to have a good "set" of peanuts. Digging will begin about mid-September.

In the Southeast Area the condition of peanuts is reported to be quite variable. A comparatively good crop of peanuts is indicated for Georgia and Florida while continuous hot, dry weather reduced prospective yields in Alabama. Digging of Spanish peanuts is well advanced and digging of "runner" varieties is under way.

In the Southwestern Area prospective production declined rather sharply during August due to hot, dry weather. In almost all peanut areas of Texas the crop needs rain badly. Generally, peanut vines still have good color but did not make much growth during the month. Harvest is nearing completion in south Texas where a considerable acreage was baled for hay due to poor peanut yields. Although unfavorable weather reduced yields in Oklahoma, the crop is reported to be in reasonably good condition.

TOBACCO: The September 1 estimate of total tobacco production, at 2,226 million pounds, is about one percent below last month's estimate. Drought conditions, particularly in some of the burley producing States, largely account for this decline. However, the current estimate is nearly 10 percent above the 1950 crop of 2,032 million pounds and 25 percent above the 1940-49 average production of 1,787 million pounds.

Production of flue-cured tobacco is placed at 1,405 million pounds, which is slightly higher than the August 1 estimate and compares with 1,257 million pounds produced last year. Estimates for types 11, 12, and 13 are unchanged from a month ago but the September 1 estimate for type 14 is up almost 4 percent. Some of the markets have opened in the type 11 area and marketing is active in the type 12 area. A large percentage of type 13 has been sold and sales of type 14 have been completed.

The burley crop is estimated at 553 million pounds, which is about 4 percent less than indicated last month and compares with 498 million pounds produced last year. Prolonged dry weather in most burley States largely accounts for the reduction in yield prospects and caused many growers to cut and house the crop prematurely to prevent excessive deterioration.

The September 1 estimate of Maryland tobacco at 44.6 million pounds is about 3 percent below the August 1 estimate. However, the indicated crop is almost 12 percent greater than last year's production of 40 million pounds. Harvest is progressing satisfactorily.

Production of fire-cured tobacco is estimated at 59.0 million pounds. This is almost 3 percent above last year's crop of 57.5 million. The dark air cured crop is placed at 31.6 million pounds, which is about 10 percent above the 28.6 million harvested last year.

Total cigar tobacco production is indicated to be slightly less than estimated a month ago. An indicated lower production for fillers and binders more than offset the small increase for wrappers. Production of fillers is placed at 65.2 million pounds compared with 71.1 million pounds in 1950. Binders are estimated at 52.9 million pounds, or 19 percent below last year's crop. The production of wrappers is indicated at 14.9 million pounds, which is only slightly below production in 1950

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BROOMCORN: Prospective production of broomcorn declined 2,800 tons during August. Insufficient moisture reduced crop prospects 1,800 tons in Colorado and 1,000 tons in New Mexico. In other States, the crop outlook remained about the same as a month ago. The crop is now estimated at 36,000 tons compared with last year's small harvest of 25,900 tons and the 10-year average of 42,650 tons.

In Illinois, harvest is well underway with fair to good quality brush reported. Moisture has been favorable in Kansas and harvest is expected to get underway shortly. Hot, dry weather damaged the crop in west central Oklahoma. In the Lindsay area about 80 percent of the crop was harvested by September 1. Broomcorn in the Oklahoma Panhandle is late but a good crop is in prospect. Harvest of the Texas crop was well advanced on August 1 and the crop moved to market early. Although Colorado crop prospects declined during August, good quality brush is still in prospect. Rainfall in New Mexico during August was inadequate for normal crop development; growth is irregular and crop prospects remain uncertain.

FLAXSEED: Production prospects for flaxseed declined slightly during August. The crop is now estimated at 34,959,000 bushels, a decrease of 2 percent from the August 1 forecast. This production is 11 percent less than the 1950 crop of 39,263,000 bushels and 6 percent smaller than the average of 37,186,000 bushels. Both acreage and yield are below those of last year, 5 and 6 percent, respectively.

In North Dakota, harvesting has started in most southern and eastern sections. Reports indicate that about one-fourth of the acreage has been cut with a tenth of the crop combined or threshed. Late seeded fields will need several weeks to reach maturity and are subject to frost damage unless the first killing frost occurs later than usual. The Minnesota crop has been slow to reach maturity, especially in the northern areas because of cool, wet and cloudy weather. In extreme northern counties considerable flax is still green. Wet weather has delayed harvest. South Dakota prospects are unchanged from a month ago although rust has reduced yields in some fields. Harvest is underway in the main producing areas.

HOPS: Hop production for Washington, Oregon, California and Idaho is estimated at a record total of 61,605,000 pounds--6 percent more than the previous record crop produced last year and 31 percent above average. Growing conditions were generally favorable during August and the September 1 estimate is 2 percent above the August 1 forecast.

Washington and Oregon prospects improved during August. Harvest was about at a peak on September 1. Early fuggles were about all picked and the harvest of early clusters well advanced. Harvest should be completed by the end of September. Yields are relatively low in Oregon nonirrigated yards but good for the irrigated hops. At least half of the acreage is now receiving some supplemental water. Most of the water is applied by sprinkling, which also controlled red spiders. The Idaho crop is estimated a little less than the August 1 forecast because of damage from hot, dry weather.

In California, the crop developed and matured unevenly in the Coastal yards mainly because of cool weather during the early growing period. There is some mildew in the coastal area but it is not serious. Picking started in Coastal yards about August 20, and is now general. Harvest is well along in the Sacramento Valley and yields are mostly up to earlier expectations.

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APPLES - COMMERCIAL: Apple prospects in commercial areas on September 1 were for 119,892,000 bushels--1 percent below the August 1 forecast, 3 percent below the 1950 production of 123,126,000 bushels but 10 percent above the 10-year average of 109,033,000 bushels. Though prospects in the Eastern States declined slightly from a month ago, the indicated 58,944,000 bushels is slightly above the 1950 crop of 57,118,000 bushels and much above the average of 46,016,000 bushels. The crop in the Central States is forecast at 23,579,000 bushels--down 2 percent from August 1 but 31 percent above the short 1950 crop of 17,947,000 bushels. The western crop shows a decline of 120,000 bushels from the August 1 estimate and is now indicated at 37,369,000 bushels. The 1950 production in this region was 48,061,000 bushels and the 10-year average is 43,926,000. Drought in some of the Eastern States and in the Northwest caused most of the decline in the forecast from a month ago. Harvesting of the crop is progressing satisfactorily and the quality is generally good, though scab infestation is serious in some areas in the north-eastern and north central States.

In New England, conditions during August continued favorable for the development of the crop. Harvesting of McIntosh will be in volume by mid-September. Scab infestation is heavy in Maine, average in New Hampshire and Vermont, light to average in Massachusetts and light in Connecticut and Rhode Island. In New York, the western area is dry, while in other areas moisture supplies are adequate. Scab is heavy on McIntosh, particularly in the western sections of the State. Prospects for Greenings, Cortland and Delicious point to larger crops than in 1950, while for other major varieties, prospects are about the same as for last season. Weather conditions in New Jersey have not been favorable for development of apples. The dry weather has retarded sizing and has hastened ripening. Harvest this year is about a week to 10 days early. In Pennsylvania, fruit sizes are generally smaller than usual because of the dry weather. The crop is generally clean and well colored.

In Virginia, there was not sufficient moisture to develop usual sizes of apples. Harvest of Delicious will start about mid-September with Stayman, York and Winesaps starting the latter part of September. The dry weather in West Virginia caused no appreciable damage to September 1. The crop in North Carolina is somewhat later than usual but size and quality of the fruit generally are good.

In Ohio, the lack of moisture has retarded sizing. The crop is clean and good color is in prospect. The heavy set in Illinois has sized rather well, although possibly a little short of average because of inadequate thinning. In Michigan, the crop is sizing and coloring satisfactorily. Scab has continued to be a problem, particularly on the large McIntosh crop. Some hail damage occurred in scattered areas during August. Harvest of McIntosh has started in the southern counties and will begin around mid-September in the central areas. Jonathan harvest will begin around September 15 in the southern counties. The Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa crops are developing satisfactorily. The crop in Missouri is progressing well and the plentiful moisture available will insure good sizing of fall and winter varieties.

In Idaho, apples are sizing well and starting to color. The crop of Delicious will be short, Jonathans about average and Rome Beauty heavy. The Montana crop is very short because of the late spring freezes and has not sized as well as expected earlier. In Colorado, harvest will start in late September and will be general after October 1. Prospects in Washington declined slightly during August, due largely to the continued dry weather in the State. Winesaps are not sizing as

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well as usual this year but Delicious, which have a light set, are sizing very well. By mid-September, some early fall varieties will be harvested. Spot picking of Jonathan will start around the middle of September and by the end of the month first picking of Red Delicious will begin. In Oregon, the crop in the western part has been damaged by the dry weather but in the eastern sections, most orchards are irrigated and water has been no problem. Harvest will be about usual, or a week earlier than last year. A few Red Delicious have been harvested in the Milton-Freewater section but in the Hood River Valley picking of Red Delicious and Yellow Newtowns will likely not start until September 17, with harvesting of Golden Delicious about 10 days later. The crop in California developed satisfactorily during August. The harvest of Gravensteins is about finished.

PEACHES: The peach crop is estimated at 68,703,000 bushels--28 percent above last year but 3 percent below average. The crop in the 10 Southern States, mostly marketed in June and July, was three times larger than the low production of last year, and 5 percent above average. Mid-Atlantic States crops, which largely move to market in August, are about one-third more than last year and one-fourth more than average. New York and New England, which will furnish supplies through September, have crops above last year and average. Crops in the North Central Region were 68 percent below 1950 and 65 percent below average, with only Ohio and Kansas in this group showing crops above average. Because of the large California crop, production in the West is 19 percent above the previous year and 3 percent above average.

California clingstone peaches are estimated at 23,460,000 bushels--19 percent above last year and 23 percent above average. The harvest of most of this crop was finished during the first week of September. Quality was good and there was very little culling at the orchards. California freestones are estimated at 10,793,000 bushels, 8 percent above last year but 3 percent less than average. The harvest is mainly over with canners reported to have taken a larger volume of the crop than usual this year. A larger quantity than expected earlier has been utilized by driers. The Colorado crop was very short, about one-fifth of last year and one-eighth of average. Crops in New Mexico and Utah were considerably larger than last year and were also well above average. Below average crops were produced in Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

The New York crop is estimated at 1,328,000 bushels--30 percent above last year and 3 percent above average. Harvest of Golden Jubilees was over and picking of Hale Havens well along in the Hudson Valley and just getting started in the Lake Ontario area. Dry weather limited sizing in western New York. The New Jersey crop of 2,116,000 bushels is above last year and average. The season is rapidly drawing to a close. The Pennsylvania crop, also above last year and average, was a little earlier than usual and the harvest of Elbertas well past the peak. Production of Michigan peaches, at 672,000 bushels, is only 14 percent of last year and 19 percent of average. Elberta harvest began during the first week of September in Berrien County where hail in August caused serious damage to the very small crop. The harvest of the Illinois short crop will be completed by mid-September. Harvest in the other Central States is about over except for a few late varieties.

PEARS: Production for the U. S. is estimated at 31,393,000 bushels--slightly above both last season and average. The Bartlett crop in the three Pacific Coast States totals 18,328,000 bushels--3 percent more than average. Fall and winter varieties in these States are indicated at 6,672,000 bushels--6 percent less than last year but 9 percent above average.

Harvest of California Bartletts is completed except for the later areas. Fruit sizes have been about normal but quality has varied more than usual. Hail

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caused considerable misshapen fruit in some areas. Quantity of Bartletts used by processors is expected to be close to the record tonnage used in 1950.

In Washington, Bartlett harvest is well along in both the Yakima and Wenatchee districts. There is a larger proportion of small sizes than expected earlier. Prospects for other pears improved during August mainly because of the favorable growth of D'Anjous, the principal variety. Many Washington pears are of low quality because of frost marks.

Oregon pears are estimated 5 percent less than on August 1 mainly because sizes are smaller than expected. Most of the Bartletts in the Medford area were picked by September 1 and harvest was well along in other areas. There is a large crop of fall and winter pears in prospect in the Medford area. Quality will be good though sizes are smaller than average. A few D'Anjous were picked by August 20. In the Hood River Valley, the crop of fall and winter pears is short with many pears showing frost marks. Picking started the first week in September.

New York and Michigan each have crops larger than last year and larger than average. In New York, picking of Clapps is about finished and Bartletts well along. In Michigan, Bartlett harvest started the last week in August. Sizes of both Bartletts and later varieties are good.

GRAPES: The Nation's grape crop is forecast at 3,165,500 tons, 17 percent above the 1950 crop and 13 percent above average. Prospects declined about 2 percent during August, due mostly to the smaller crop now indicated for California. A record crop, slightly exceeding the previous record in 1946, is still forecast.

In California, declines from a month ago were forecast for each group: wine varieties were down 1 percent, table varieties 3 percent, and raisin grapes 2 percent. Conditions have been favorable for the development of the crop in California, and it now seems that grapes will reach maturity and harvest without serious drought injury. Harvest of grapes for drying is well under way with tonnage to be harvested for raisins much above a year ago.

In New York, dry weather in the Chautauqua-Erie and Finger Lakes area is limiting the development of the grape crop. The Erie section of Pennsylvania has had dry weather for several weeks and berries are small. Concord grapes began coloring about August 20 and harvest is expected to begin during the last week of September. In Ohio, the lack of moisture will result in small size berries but the weather has been favorable for the development of a high sugar content. Prospects in Michigan are for a small crop, due to the heavy freeze damage the past winter and the further losses caused by black rot. In Arkansas, the Concord harvest is well along in the northwest section of the State. The quality in general is very good. In Washington, harvest of the above average crop is expected to begin by the end of September.

CITRUS: On September 1 condition of oranges averaged 73 percent of a full crop compared with 71 percent a year earlier and the 10-year average of 74 percent. Grapefruit condition averaged 44 percent on the first of September compared with 61 percent on September 1, 1950 and the average of 63 percent. New-crop California lemons are reported at 77 percent condition--4 points above a year ago and 2 points above average.

The Florida citrus crops have made excellent progress and movement of grapefruit and early oranges is expected to start about the middle of September. Growing conditions generally have been favorable since early spring and both trees and fruit are in excellent condition. Trees are carrying a heavy crop of fruit from the fairly uniform early bloom and in addition have some fruit set from a late bloom.

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Texas production of citrus in 1951-52 will be extremely light because of severe freeze damage last winter. The Lower Valley generally received moderately good rains the early part of August. A tropical storm late in the month brought heavy rains to the eastern part of the Valley but only light rains to central and western parts.

The Arizona citrus area received about 5 inches of rainfall during August but prospects are poor because of earlier moisture shortage. The drop was very heavy and only a light set of fruit remains on the trees.

California citrus crops continued to develop well during August. However, water supplies continue critically short in the important southern Counties and rains will be necessary soon to prevent deterioration in many inland areas of these counties.

PLUMS: The plum crop in California and Michigan is forecast at 101,500 tons--23 percent above the 1950 crop and 23 percent above average. In California, weather conditions during August were favorable for the development and harvest of plums. While soil moisture and irrigation water is short in some areas, the crop will be harvested without serious drought injury. The crop again is being handled under a marketing agreement program. In Michigan, the forecast is down from August 1. In Berrien and Van Buren Counties, hail in August damaged the crop and in some orchards, brown rot has caused heavy losses. Harvest of Stanleys began the first of September.

PRUNES: Production of prunes in California is forecast at 181,000 tons (dry basis), 21 percent above the 1950 production but 3 percent below average. Prune harvest is about completed and although some splitting occurred in a few localities, the quality of the crop is good.

The Washington, Oregon and Idaho production of prunes (fresh basis) is indicated at 95,300 tons, over twice the small production in 1950 but 20 percent below average. The crop made good development during the month and the present forecast is 7 percent above the forecast of August 1. In Idaho, the crop is of very good quality and size. Cullage this year will be very low. Harvest of Italian prunes started the second week of September. In eastern Washington the set of the crop was very irregular. Development during August was satisfactory. Harvest of Italian prunes for shipment to fresh market was in full swing during the first week of September. The prospects in western Washington improved during August. The Clark County crop, usually sold to processors for drying, will be harvested somewhat later than the crop in the eastern portion of the State. In eastern Oregon, harvest is about over. Shipments were a little above earlier expectations. In western Oregon, the crop improved slightly during August despite the small amount of rain received in this area in the last four months. Harvest was general during the second week of September.

APRICOTS: The 1951 production of apricots was 176,600 tons, 18 percent below the 1950 production of 215,100 tons and 20 percent below average. The crop in California was 164,000 tons, practically the same as the 1949 crop but 23 percent below the 1950 production. The crop was quite irregular by areas and by orchards due somewhat to the relatively short dormant period during the past winter. The Washington crop was damaged by the late April freeze. While the crop in this State was about 4 times larger than the extremely short 1950 crop, it was only slightly more than one-fourth of average. The Utah crop was slightly above average.

FIGS AND OLIVES: In California, fig prospects for all four major commercial varieties are good. Gathering of figs for drying has been in progress since mid-August and a considerable quantity is now ready to move into marketing channels. A larger tonnage of Kadota figs is expected to be canned this year than in 1950.

California olives have made good development in all areas except in the southern end of the State. Fruit is sizing well. Harvest of canning fruit is expected to begin in late September and a record pack is expected. The harvest of olives for oil usually begins in January.

ALMONDS, FILBERTS, AND WALNUTS: The almond crop in California is forecast at 43,300 tons, no change from a month ago. The 1950 crop was 37,700 tons while the 10-year average is 25,480 tons. Harvest was general in late August. Although there were severe frost losses of some early blooming varieties in some localities, this was more than offset by very heavy production in the later blooming varieties.

Filberts in Washington and Oregon are forecast at 8,540 tons, down 120 tons from August 1 but 1,860 tons above the 1950 crop and 1,847 tons above average. The continued drought in Oregon caused some decline in prospects during August. In Washington, a heavier set of nuts will be harvested than expected earlier.

The walnut crop in California and Oregon is indicated at 74,900 tons, 16 percent above the 1950 crop and 9 percent above average. In California the crop made good development during August, though summer heat caused slight damage. The drought in Oregon reduced the size of the nuts but good quality is expected. Harvest will be general around October 10, about a week earlier than in 1950.

PECANS: The pecan crop is now forecast at 133,904,000 pounds, 7 percent above the 1950 crop and 8 percent above average. The crop developed very satisfactorily during August and the present indication is 5 percent above a month ago. The crop improved during the month in all States except Oklahoma and Texas with the latter showing some decline from the August 1 estimate. Except for Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, above average crops are forecast.

In the Carolinas, a good crop of pecans is indicated in spite of the dry season. In Georgia, the extremely hot, dry weather has reduced size of most varieties but has been favorable for controlling insects and diseases. Production of the Schley variety is expected to be much larger than in recent years. The dry weather in Alabama has caused some shedding and may result in smaller sizes. Insect damage in Mississippi has been light this year. The crop in Oklahoma is expected to be near average but three times the small production of 1950. The Texas crop, forecast at 14,400,000 pounds, is 37 percent of the 1950 crop and 47 percent of average. Prospects in Texas declined during August in the north central and northeastern counties due to dry weather.

CRANBERRIES: Prospects in 1951 indicate a production of 915,000 barrels. The forecast is 7 percent below the record 1950 crop of 984,300 barrels, but 9 percent above the 1949 crop of 840,400 and 26 percent above the 10-year average of 728,200 barrels. The Eastern States are expecting smaller crops than last year, while larger crops are in prospect for Washington and Oregon.

In Massachusetts, weather has been favorable for the development of the crop. Growers report 56 percent of the crop will be Early Blacks, 39 percent Howes, and 5 percent other varieties. This distribution is near that of last year.

and average. A few cranberries were harvested prior to Labor Day. Harvest was general about the first week of September with peak harvest expected between September 15 and 25. The New Jersey crop has developed under moderately favorable conditions. The 1951 crop is expected to be 31 percent Howes, 52 percent Early Blacks, 9 percent Jerseys and 8 percent other varieties. The distribution by varieties is similar to the 1950 production. Harvest was under way about Labor Day. In Wisconsin, the season is late because of wet and cool weather. Harvest will start about mid-September. The Washington acreage generally has a good set of fruit. The seasonal development of the crop is about two weeks ahead of the late 1950 crop. Harvest is expected to begin about September 20-25, peak October 5-15, and end about October 30. The Oregon crop is spotted. Development is about usual with picking to start the last week of September.

POTATOES: Less favorable prospects in the East brought about a further decline in national potato crop prospects during August. In the central part of the country, the crop held its own during the past month and there was a slight improvement in the West. Production of 346,840,000 bushels now indicated is about 1 percent smaller than the August 1 forecast. This year's prospective crop is 93 million bushels below last year's production from which the Government bought almost 100 million bushels under the price support program. A yield of 230 bushels per acre, or 8 bushels below last year's record, is indicated by diggings to date and the September 1 condition of the growing crop.

In Aroostook County, Maine, July and August rainfall has been above normal. On September 1 fields were generally too wet and sunshine was badly needed to check the spread of late blight. There is a good "set" of tubers but September 1 conditions were not particularly favorable for continued growth. In the New England Area, outside of Maine, August temperatures and rainfall were about normal but late blight has developed in additional northern areas. Throughout New England, growers generally report a good set of tubers which have developed to fair to average size.

Conditions in upstate New York, which were extremely variable during August, were unfavorable for potato development. In the western part of the State, August was dry and some potato vines dried prematurely. In central and eastern New York, August rainfall was above normal and late blight has damaged the crop. On Long Island, yields have not equaled pre-harvest expectations. Growers reported slightly more than four-fifths of the Long Island Cobblers harvested by September 1, compared with slightly more than one-half of this variety harvested on the same date last year. Harvest of Katahdins and Green Mountains became active during the second half of August.

Except in parts of the Lehigh area, hot, dry August weather caused some deterioration in the Pennsylvania crop. Cobblers are yielding satisfactorily but Katahdins dug to date have produced only fairly satisfactory yields. Set is heavy but moisture is needed to attain the desired size for these late varieties.

The prospective crop in the surplus late potato States of the central part of the country changed very little during August. Badly needed rain fell in the Red River Valley during August and except for the threat of blight, yield prospects are very favorable in this area. Some blight has also shown up in the Hollandale area of Minnesota. Growers in North Dakota have begun to beat down vines or kill them with chemicals as harvest is becoming active. South Dakota growers have experienced a very favorable growing season and diggings to date have yielded satisfactorily. Late blight is damaging many potato fields throughout Michigan. Cool, moist weather has favored Wisconsin's crop. Thus far growers in this State have held blight in check but the threat of this disease remains.

In the West, improvement in Colorado and Wyoming more than offset the deterioration in Washington. Condition of the non-irrigated acreage in western Washington declined sharply during August as it continued dry. Only about one-fifth of the State's acreage is in this area and this loss in production was partially offset by the additional tonnage added in the eastern part of the State where harvest has been delayed. In the San Luis Valley of Colorado, the outlook for potatoes was greatly improved by August rains which were unusually heavy for the area. August weather was generally favorable for potatoes in all potato areas of this State. The dry-land crop in Wyoming was benefited by well distributed rains during the past month. Harvest of the commercial early crop in Nebraska is about complete. The late crop in the Scotts Bluff area of this State needs sunshine to enable growers to combat disease associated with cool, wet weather. Montana potatoes made good development during August even though the latter half of the month was very cool. Much of Idaho's late crop needs another 10 days or two weeks for tubers to size. The extremely hot weather in July and early August caused more rough tubers than usual as growers were unable to keep water on potatoes as needed, even though irrigation water was ample. The early crop in Malheur County, Oregon, is producing heavy yields and the outlook remains quite favorable in central Oregon and the Klamath Basin. Dryland potatoes in the western part of that State need additional moisture. Crop prospects remain excellent in the Tularelake area of California. In other late areas of this State where digging has been underway, good yields are being obtained.

The Ohio crop has also been reduced by dry weather. In West Virginia, dry weather retarded development of late potatoes but the early crop was about made before it became dry. Indiana's farm crop promises very satisfactory yields.

For the 8 intermediate States, production is now estimated at 24,164,000 bushels compared with 32,205,000 bushels in 1950 and an average of 32,454,000 bushels. Production now indicated is a million bushels less than the August estimate. All of this decline is in New Jersey where it continued dry during August in the heavy producing areas of the central part of the State. In that State, growers reported 70 percent of the commercial early crop dug by September 1, compared with the harvest of only 38 percent of the 1950 crop to this date.

A crop of 50,462,000 bushels is estimated for the 12 early States. This quantity is 22 percent smaller than last year's crop and 15 percent below average.

SWEET POTATOES: In most producing areas, a hot, dry August caused a further decline in sweetpotato prospects. The 36,374,000 bushel-crop now indicated is 5 percent smaller than indicated a month ago and if realized will be the smallest crop since 1884. Last year growers harvested 58,729,000 bushels and the 1940-49 average was 61,148,000 bushels. The prospective yield of 91 bushels per acre has been exceeded in each year since 1943.

In New Jersey, a few scattered hills have been dug but digging prior to October 1 is expected to be very light. Additional rainfall will be needed to "make" this crop. Except in Indiana, where dry weather reduced yield prospects, the small acreage in the North Central States held its own during August.

The smaller crop now indicated for the South Atlantic States reflects a decline in yield prospects in Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. On the Eastern Shore of Maryland, harvest is active. Dry weather in this area did not severely effect the crop since it was well advanced when the dry weather commenced. Rainfall has been below normal on the Eastern Shore of

Virginia but in the Norfolk area moisture has been adequate. The North Carolina crop is maturing and condition is generally good. Except in the early commercial area of Currituck County, few North Carolina sweetpotatoes have been dug. In north Georgia, growth has been seriously retarded by dry weather and in the southern part of that State additional rainfall is needed to "finish" this crop. The Florida crop held its own during the past month as there were local showers in most areas.

During August, yield prospects declined in each of the South Central States, except Louisiana, as rainfall was below normal and temperatures above normal. Shipments to date from Louisiana are slightly more than one-half those of July and August of last year. This reduction is caused by the lateness of the season and a sharp reduction in acreage. Digging of the Tennessee crop started in a small way about mid-August. Harvest of the commercial crop in Baldwin County, Alabama has been completed but digging in other areas of this State will be light until October. It continues dry in most of south Arkansas, the principal sweetpotato area of that State. The Texas and Oklahoma crops declined further during August as rainfall continued much below normal and the heat was excessive.

Digging is under way in southern California and in Kern County. In the San Joaquin Valley of California, conditions have been very favorable this season and high yields are in prospect.

SUGAR BEETS: This year's sugar beet crop is indicated at 10,326,000 tons on the basis of September 1 conditions. This is 1.6 percent above the August 1 forecast but about 23 percent less than last year's record crop of 13,497,000 tons. The 10-year average is 9,880,000 tons. Yield per acre is now expected to average 14.4 tons, compared with 14.6 tons last year and the 10-year average of 13.1 tons.

Cool weather during August retarded the growth of sugar beets in Michigan, North Dakota, and Montana; lack of rainfall combined with root rot and thin stands have lowered yield prospects in Ohio. Elsewhere August conditions were generally favorable for development of the crop. Excellent conditions are reported in Minnesota and some exceptionally high yields are expected in northern Colorado.

Irrigation water supplies are ample to finish the crop and there has been very little loss from insects and diseases, although hail caused some damage in Nebraska. Above average yields per acre of sugar beets now appear assured for nearly all States. Harvest of the spring planted crop in California got under way nearly a month later than last year but is now progressing rapidly. Sugar beets now being processed in California show a sucrose content below both last year and average.

Sugarcane for Sugar and Seed: The production of sugarcane for sugar and seed is indicated at 6,243,000 tons, on the basis of September 1 conditions. This is about two percent below the August 1 forecast, due to less favorable prospects in Louisiana. Last year's crop was 6,932,000 tons and the 10-year average is 5,953,000 tons. The present forecast is based on an expected yield per acre of 18.7 tons, compared with 20.6 tons last year and the 10-year average of 19.4 tons.

This season in Louisiana has been very dry with only scattered rains. Most of the cane belt received some rain the latter part of July but in general there was insufficient moisture through August. The crop entered September badly in need of rain. In contrast to Louisiana, conditions in Florida continued favorable with ample moisture to insure good sugarcane growth.

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1951

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS****CROP REPORTING BOARD**

Washington, D. C.,

September 11, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

HAY: With per acre yields of clover-timothy and wild hays now fairly well known and with the end of the haying season approaching for alfalfa and lespedeza, a record-breaking crop of nearly 113 million tons of hay seems assured. More than one-fourth of the U. S. total 1951 hay crop--30 million tons--is in the four North Central States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Nebraska. In these four States and also in North Dakota, South Dakota, Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio, this year's crop of hay is the largest in more than 25 years. On the other hand, this year's hay crop is smaller than that made in 1950 in most of the Southern and far Western States. In parts of the South a very dry spell in April and May and another hot, dry period in the summer reduced growth of pastures and hay fields so much that it has been necessary for some farmers to buy hay from more fortunate localities.

U. S. production of clover-timothy hay this year is indicated to be nearly 32 million tons, which would be about 2 million tons more than either the 10-year average or the 1950 crop. In 9 of the 10 important Northern and Northeastern States--those that usually produce at least a million tons each--the 1951 clover-timothy hay crop is larger than the 10-year average, but in 3 of these 10 it is a little smaller than last year. The wild hay crop, most of which is produced in the Northern Plains States and the far Northwest, is 13 1/2 million tons, which is one million more than last year. Of the four major wild hay States, only North Dakota has a smaller crop than last year.

Indicated alfalfa hay production remains practically the same as a month ago--a little more than 45 million tons. Prospects for lespedeza hay, mostly grown in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee and other Southern States, have been restricted by intermittent dry weather all season and only with a most favorable fall will the crop be likely to exceed 7 million tons.

PASTURES: On September 1, the condition of farm pasture feed varied sharply over the country, ranging from extremely good in many Northern areas to very poor in much of the South, part of the Ohio Valley, and the North Pacific Coast. For the country as a whole, the condition of pastures averaged 79 percent of normal, considerably below the 85 percent on September a year ago, but slightly above the 1940-49 average of 77 percent for this date.

Pastures were generally good to excellent in the northern part of the country from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains (see pasture map on page 6). On the other hand, they were poor in most of the Appalachian region and southwestward into central and southern Texas, with a very poor area in the central Ohio Valley. In much of the South dry, hot weather continued during August and in some States the September 1 condition of pastures was among the poorest in 20 years. Pastures and ranges were generally poor in Texas, except in the northern Panhandle. In an area in southern Colorado and northern New Mexico and Arizona both pastures and range feed were extremely short on September 1. However, conditions in much of Arizona and part of New Mexico have been improved by rain and pastures and ranges in northern Colorado continued to supply good feed. Prospects for fall and winter range feed were generally excellent over most of the Central and Northern Great Plains States.

In the Pacific Northwest, especially west of the Cascades, pasture condition on September 1 was very poor as a result of nearly three months' drought, but recent rains, particularly in Washington should prove beneficial. In California, pastures along the Southern Coast are generally poor but elsewhere cured native feed was ample and irrigated pastures were furnishing good grazing.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on United States farms during August totaled 10.7 billion pounds, about 1 percent more than in August a year ago, and the largest for the month since 1946. Excellent late summer pastures in principal Northeastern and North Central dairy States favored a high level of milk flow. In the first 8 months of this year, milk production totaled 84.4 billion pounds, almost three-fourths billion pounds lower than in the same period of 1950, and also lower than in the same periods of 1945, 1946, and 1947. Milk production in August represented a per capita output of 2.24 pounds per day, the lowest for the month since 1936 and 8 percent below the 1940-49 average for August.

Milk production per cow in herds kept by crop reporters showed less than the usual seasonal decline during August, and on September 1 averaged 16.96 pounds per day. This compares with 16.58 pounds per cow a year ago, and a September 1 10-year average of 15.02 pounds per cow. In about one-third of the States, principally in Northern Sections favored by good pastures, milk production per cow in crop reporters' herds exceeded previous high records for September 1.

In all principal regions, the decline in milk production per cow during August was less than either last year or average. On September 1, production per cow in all regions was above the 10-year average for the date, with margins ranging from 5 percent in the South Central region to 16 percent in the West North Central States. Production per cow in crop reporters' herds likewise exceeded that of September 1 a year ago in all regions except the South Central. The North Atlantic region, at 5 percent higher than a year ago, showed the greatest increase. In the South Central States, where hot weather and severe drought limited green feed from pasture, production per cow was 2 percent lower than a year ago.

On September 1, this year 72.0 percent of the milk cows in crop reporters' herds were reported in production. This was about the same percentage as for last September 1 and the 10-year average for the date. Regionally, the percentage of cows milked in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and South Central States was below average, in the East North Central States about average, and in the West North Central and Western regions above average.

Among 29 States for which monthly milk production estimates are made currently, new high August records were established this year in 6--Wisconsin, Ohio, Missouri, Virginia, North Carolina, and Utah. In several other States, production has been exceeded in only 1 or 2 other Augusts. However, in many of the Corn Belt, Great Plains and Northwestern States, farm milk output in August was below the 1940-49 average for the month, chiefly as the result of a reduced number of milk cows on farms. In some of these States, including Indiana, Minnesota, South Dakota, Montana, and Idaho, August milk output exceeded that of a year ago. However, in Iowa, the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Oregon, milk production this year approached the lowest level for August in records covering approximately 2 decades.

Milk production per cow in August was rather generally high, setting a new high record in 11 of the States and in 8 other States having been exceeded in only 1 or 2 years, mostly 1949 or 1950. However, in several southern States including North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, and Oklahoma, milk production per cow was the lowest for August since the middle 1940's, partly as a result of the shortage of pasture feed this year. Wisconsin with a total farm milk output of 1,406 million pounds in August led all States, followed by Minnesota with 616 million pounds. Other States in which milk production for the month exceeded 500 million pounds included California, Ohio, Iowa, Michigan, and Pennsylvania.

Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

August:					August:				
State:	average:	August	July	August	State	average:	August	July	August
1940-49:	1950	1951	1951		1940-49:	1950	1951	1951	
Million pounds					Million pounds				
N.J.	90	95	96	99	S.C.	56	60	59	58
Pa.	459	510	523	504	Ky.	233	254	252	235
Ohio	480	525	571	528	Tenn.	228	242	245	236
Ind.	333	327	351	331	Ala.	126	130	137	128
Ill.	480	476	508	475	Miss.	135	132	146	137
Mich.	486	516	561	516	Okla.	239	210	208	195
Wis.	1,260	1,350	1,590	1,406	Tex.	384	358	369	358
Minn.	660	602	748	616	Mont.	65	54	61	56
Iowa.	600	545	572	522	Idaho	118	113	123	115
Mo.	393	455	476	461	Utah	55	58	65	60
N.Dak.	198	172	207	172	Wash.	192	184	192	176
S.Dak.	153	132	164	136	Oreg.	127	121	133	114
Nebr.	239	211	229	200	Calif.	482	533	554	529
Kans.	266	257	256	249	Other				
Va.	179	208	210	212	States	1,647	1,637	2,069	1,735
N.C.	142	153	154	154	U.S.	10,505	10,620	11,829	10,713

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,231,000,000 eggs in August--1 percent less than in August last year, but 15 percent more than the 1940-49 average. Record high egg production in the North Atlantic and North Central States was more than offset by decreases in other parts of the country. Egg production during the first 8 months of this year was 43,250,000,000 eggs--1 percent less than last year, but 10 percent above average.

The rate of production in August was 14.0 eggs per layer, a record high for the month, compared with 13.9 last year and the average of 12.7. The rate reached record levels in all parts of the country except the South Central where it was 2 percent below a year ago. Rate per layer on hand during the first 8 months of this year was 125 eggs, compared with 124 last year and the average of 114 eggs.

There were 302,161,000 layers in farm flocks in August--2 percent less than in August last year, but 4 percent above average. Numbers of layers were down from last year in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic and East North Central States. Decreases from last year were 1 percent in the West North Central, 2 percent in the South Atlantic, 3 percent in the West and 7 percent in the South Central States. There was no change in the North Atlantic, while the East North Central increased by 1 percent. The seasonal increase in the number of layers from August 1 to September 1 was 3.1 percent, compared with 2.8 percent last year and the average of 0.2 percent.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms September 1 totaled 569,153,000--up 3 percent from a year ago and 1 percent above the average. Numbers were larger than a year ago in all parts of the country except the West North Central and South Central States. Increases from a year ago were 3 percent in the West, 5 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic and 8 percent in the North Atlantic States. Potential layers decreased 3 percent in the South Central while there was no change in the West North Central States.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL
LAYERS, CHICKS UNDER 3 MONTHS OLD AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON
FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

Year	North :Atlantic:	E.North :Central:	W.North :Central:	South :Atlantic:	South :Central:	Western	United States
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HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

	<u>Thousands</u>						
1940-49(Av.)	41,306	55,448	78,523	28,446	59,376	28,378	291,476
1950	55,616	58,217	80,601	29,673	55,758	31,641	311,506
1951	55,450	59,230	80,598	29,005	51,384	31,051	306,718

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

	<u>Thousands</u>						
1940-49(Av.)	37,963	57,994	88,387	21,874	42,974	20,287	269,479
1950	37,480	50,538	84,325	18,626	33,683	18,776	245,428
1951	45,131	55,481	84,297	21,690	34,951	20,885	262,435

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1 1/

	<u>Thousands</u>						
1940-49(Av.)	79,270	113,442	166,910	50,320	102,349	48,664	560,955
1950	93,096	108,755	164,926	48,299	89,441	50,417	554,934
1951	100,581	114,711	164,895	50,695	86,335	51,936	569,153

CHICKS UNDER 3 MONTHS OLD ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1 2/

	<u>Thousands</u>						
1945-49(Av.)	15,217	26,798	40,261	20,297	27,365	10,440	140,379
1950	17,564	19,340	32,934	17,985	21,037	8,429	117,289
1951	24,592	22,288	31,691	17,803	22,568	9,570	128,512

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

	<u>Number</u>						
1940-49(Av.)	44.0	40.4	40.2	32.6	30.8	42.4	38.3
1950	49.2	43.5	44.4	35.4	33.3	47.3	42.5
1951	49.1	43.8	45.3	35.7	32.7	47.9	42.9

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.
2/ 10-year average not available.

Pullets not of laying age on farms September 1 are estimated at 262,435,000 -- 8 percent more than a year ago, but 3 percent below average. All parts of the country showed increases from a year earlier, except the West North Central States which showed no change. Increases from a year ago were 4 percent in the South Central, 10 percent in the East North Central, 11 percent in the West, 16 percent in the South Atlantic and 20 percent in the North Atlantic States. On September 1 about 46 percent of the potential layers were pullets not of laying age to be added to the laying flocks this winter, compared with 44 percent a year ago and the average of 48 percent.

The number chicks under 3 months old on farms September 1 was estimated at 128,512,000 -- 10 percent more than a year ago, but 8 percent less than the 1945-49 average. All parts of the country showed increases from a year ago, except the South Atlantic and West North Central States, which showed decreases of 1 and 4 percent respectively. Increases from a year ago were 7 percent in the South Central, 14 percent in the West, 15 percent in the East North Central and 40 percent in the North Atlantic States. Of the late hatched chicks 79 percent were purchased from hatcheries and 21 percent were hatched on farms, compared with 75 percent purchased and 25 percent hatched on farms last year.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-August averaged 49.7 cents per dozen, compared with 46.6 cents in mid-July and the August 1950 price of 38.0 cents. August egg markets were steady to firm and prices reached the highest levels attained so far this year. Receipts declined seasonally and use of storage reserves, which were second smallest of record increased. Holdings in the 35 cities of about 1 1/3 million cases on August 25 were 0.8 million cases under last year and almost 2 million cases below average.

Farmers received an average of 26.0 cents a pound live weight for chickens in mid-August, compared with 27.0 cents in mid-July and 25.4 cents in August a year ago. The price trend during August was irregular on young chickens and lower on hens. Marketings of young chickens were considerably greater than last year in all producing areas. Bulk of offerings in the commercial areas were light in weight and heavier sizes were in relatively light supply. Over-all demand was fair to good, although somewhat spotty on lighter weights. Hen receipts increased and reached the highest level so far this year in the Central Western primary markets. Supplies were more than ample and demand was fair.

Turkey prices on August 15 average 35.3 cents a pound live weight, compared with 33.8 cents a year earlier. Markets were firm on frozen heavy tom turkeys and steady on fresh turkeys. Increased receipts of fresh turkeys were ample and cleared closely under a fair demand.

The average cost of the United States farm poultry ration in mid-August was \$3.96 per 100 pounds compared with \$3.95 in mid-July and \$3.73 in August a year ago. The August egg-feed price relationship was much more favorable than a year ago, but the chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were less favorable.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

There are no pages 31 and 32 in this report.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of **September 1, 1951**

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 11, 1951
3:00 P.M. (P.D.T.)

CORN, ALL						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	1950	Indicated
	1940-49	1951	1940-49	1940-49	1951	1951
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Me.	39.0	35.0	40.0	481	455	480
N.H.	41.8	45.0	44.0	527	630	616
Vt.	40.0	45.0	44.0	2,423	3,060	3,036
Mass.	42.4	40.0	44.0	1,677	1,520	1,716
R.I.	39.1	40.0	42.0	309	280	294
Conn.	42.0	43.0	45.0	2,022	1,935	1,980
N.Y.	36.8	41.0	41.0	24,787	30,540	30,053
N.J.	41.6	54.0	55.0	7,816	9,558	10,340
Pa.	41.8	45.5	45.0	56,275	60,834	62,550
Ohio	49.0	52.0	48.0	169,584	174,928	172,752
Ind.	48.4	49.5	54.0	212,069	213,790	254,232
Ill.	50.5	51.0	56.0	429,440	419,934	502,600
Mich.	35.2	38.5	39.0	59,089	64,796	68,250
Wis.	43.1	41.0	42.0	107,906	104,304	102,564
Minn.	42.2	38.0	41.0	219,083	194,218	220,047
Iowa	51.2	47.0	46.0	533,540	463,655	494,638
Mo.	33.4	45.0	35.0	142,318	187,110	147,000
N.Dak.	22.4	19.0	21.0	25,856	25,042	25,746
S.Dak.	25.5	26.5	30.0	92,154	99,296	116,910
Nebr.	27.6	37.0	32.0	210,496	250,675	231,968
Kans.	23.8	35.5	22.0	68,239	93,188	61,204
Del.	28.8	36.0	37.0	4,042	5,256	5,957
Md.	35.4	40.0	40.0	16,674	13,920	20,800
Va.	32.8	49.0	45.0	39,743	54,733	50,760
W.Va.	35.9	37.0	40.0	11,604	9,287	9,920
N.C.	25.6	37.0	33.0	57,934	81,955	70,917
S.C.	17.4	23.0	19.0	26,067	33,253	26,106
Ga.	13.5	16.5	17.0	46,799	57,172	58,905
Fla.	11.0	14.0	15.0	7,831	9,968	10,890
Ky.	31.9	37.0	35.0	73,584	78,810	74,550
Tenn.	27.6	34.0	30.0	65,294	72,794	62,310
Ala.	15.9	22.5	18.0	46,983	64,012	48,132
Miss.	18.0	26.5	23.0	44,756	60,473	42,504
Ark.	19.6	27.0	25.0	30,989	38,610	27,875
La.	16.6	23.0	24.0	13,747	19,918	18,288
Okla.	18.6	25.0	20.0	23,461	31,725	24,120
Tex.	16.8	21.0	18.0	62,517	65,730	42,264
Mont.	16.2	19.0	13.0	3,059	3,838	2,418
Idaho	44.8	47.0	48.0	1,620	1,645	1,824
Wyo.	15.4	17.0	16.5	1,373	1,156	1,006
Colo.	19.6	24.0	24.5	15,145	14,496	15,533
N.Mex.	14.4	14.0	15.0	2,378	1,414	1,665
Ariz.	10.8	11.0	10.5	359	396	368
Utah	31.2	40.0	34.0	756	960	816
Nev.	30.7	35.0	35.0	85	105	70
Wash.	47.0	58.0	50.0	977	870	600
Oreg.	35.3	37.0	33.0	1,404	1,036	924
Calif.	32.4	34.0	33.0	2,306	2,924	2,277
U.S.	33.9	37.6	37.0	2,980,777	3,131,009	3,130,775

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	1950	Indicated
	1940-49	1951	1951	1940-49	1951	1951
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	19.5	23.0	22.0	88	115	110
Ill.	22.3	24.5	25.0	203	98	75
Wis.	22.0	24.5	23.5	1,219	1,544	1,269
Minn.	17.5	17.0	19.0	18,764	13,158	18,525
Iowa	17.4	20.0	18.0	219	240	108
N.Dak.	15.2	14.0	14.5	105,369	89,418	122,250
S.Dak.	12.5	10.0	15.0	34,280	26,690	46,035
Nebr.	13.3	12.0	15.0	1,054	660	870
Mont.	15.4	18.5	16.0	41,401	68,746	70,160
Idaho	30.8	33.0	30.5	12,631	17,358	21,990
Wyo.	16.8	17.0	18.0	1,336	1,088	1,494
Colo.	17.9	15.0	13.0	2,706	1,725	1,495
N.Mex.	14.8	15.5	13.0	309	310	325
Utah	32.7	33.0	35.0	2,139	2,211	3,045
Nev.	28.1	27.0	30.0	379	351	480
Wash.	21.8	22.5	23.0	15,104	11,070	16,744
Oreg.	23.4	24.5	23.0	4,677	5,243	6,900
U.S.	15.9	15.8	16.4	242,160	240,025	311,875

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	1950	Indicated
	1940-49	1951	1951	1940-49	1951	1951
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	17.2	12.0	17.0	971	1,032	663
N.Dak.	15.0	13.5	13.5	32,575	31,306	30,362
S.Dak.	13.2	11.5	16.5	3,840	3,726	5,511
3 States	14.8	13.2	13.9	37,386	36,064	36,536

WHEAT: Production by classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(Winter & Spring)	
	Thousand bushels					
Av. 1940-49	508,595	200,694	208,628	38,013	115,380	1,071,310
1950	471,079	165,931	207,304	36,795	145,646	1,026,755
1951 2/	381,848	157,551	267,667	37,298	154,785	999,149

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated 1951.

OATS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	1950	Indicated
	1940-49	1950	1951	1940-49	1950	1951
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Me.	39.2	49.0	47.0	3,281	4,802	5,828
N.H.	36.4	42.0	42.0	239	210	210
Vt.	32.3	35.0	40.0	1,439	1,295	1,520
Mass.	31.6	33.0	38.0	210	231	304
R.I.	31.6	33.0	36.0	32	33	36
Conn.	34.5	38.0	37.0	186	190	222
N.Y.	31.8	43.0	45.0	23,711	33,841	36,810
N.J.	30.8	39.0	40.0	1,361	1,677	1,840
Pa.	31.1	38.0	42.0	25,331	29,944	35,070
Ohio	38.0	36.0	41.0	43,748	41,292	50,307
Ind.	36.4	37.0	37.0	48,158	52,577	52,836
Ill.	40.9	42.5	42.0	143,533	166,218	144,564
Mich.	37.3	39.5	41.0	52,531	58,460	61,295
Wis.	42.3	48.5	50.0	113,497	141,814	143,300
Minn.	37.4	37.0	44.0	174,751	188,737	215,468
Iowa	36.5	41.0	33.0	198,417	264,737	187,506
Mo.	24.6	31.0	22.0	44,949	55,242	29,018
N.Dak.	29.0	28.0	30.0	64,394	59,528	58,050
S.Dak.	30.8	26.5	39.0	86,060	87,742	122,655
Nebr.	27.3	25.0	31.0	58,716	66,100	65,565
Kans.	24.0	22.0	16.0	34,735	21,120	16,288
Del.	30.4	28.0	31.0	149	224	279
Md.	31.0	34.0	35.0	1,237	1,870	2,065
Va.	27.2	32.5	32.5	3,700	5,200	5,525
W.Va.	25.5	28.5	30.0	1,750	1,568	1,650
N.C.	27.6	29.5	37.0	9,021	11,859	14,874
S.C.	24.6	28.0	28.0	16,012	18,984	18,032
Ga.	23.2	27.0	26.0	14,113	16,119	13,962
Fla.	16.8	18.0	25.0	444	288	500
Ky.	23.4	24.0	25.0	2,311	2,832	2,825
Tenn.	25.3	25.0	25.0	4,988	5,975	4,950
Ala.	22.8	26.0	29.0	5,055	4,108	3,219
Miss.	31.7	31.0	35.0	10,679	7,719	5,845
Ark.	27.5	29.5	28.0	7,684	6,254	4,760
La.	28.8	27.5	33.0	3,224	1,952	2,310
Okla.	20.0	17.5	17.0	25,284	14,665	9,265
Tex.	22.0	19.5	14.0	30,912	27,027	7,756
Mont.	32.4	36.0	33.0	12,486	13,984	10,857
Idaho	41.5	45.0	43.0	7,377	9,540	8,213
Wyo.	30.3	32.0	32.0	4,155	5,184	5,184
Colo.	31.6	26.0	30.0	6,162	4,940	6,540
N.Mex.	22.0	23.0	20.0	926	759	920
Ariz.	29.4	30.0	26.0	296	300	234
Utah	43.5	46.5	47.0	1,957	2,186	2,068
Nev.	41.0	45.0	37.0	332	360	296
Wash.	45.7	49.0	42.5	7,336	8,183	6,545
Oreg.	32.5	32.0	24.5	9,778	8,992	6,198
Calif.	29.4	32.0	27.0	5,007	6,272	4,401
U.S.	33.2	34.9	36.4	1,311,651	1,465,134	1,377,965

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1951

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 11, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

BARLEY						
Yield per acre			Production			
State	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	1950	Indicated
	1940-49		1951	1940-49		1951
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	29.6	35.0	31.0	118	210	155
Vt.	25.5	27.0	32.0	82	27	32
N.Y.	26.3	34.0	34.0	2,750	2,550	2,550
N.J.	30.8	32.0	40.0	306	512	600
Pa.	31.4	35.5	34.5	3,912	5,644	4,899
Ohio	27.2	28.0	28.0	769	728	616
Ind.	25.3	27.0	24.0	1,168	675	480
Ill.	28.2	28.0	32.0	1,973	1,344	1,152
Mich.	29.9	34.0	35.0	4,667	3,910	4,025
Wis.	34.0	41.0	35.0	9,930	8,856	7,490
Minn.	26.2	29.5	29.0	30,714	36,934	39,585
Iowa	25.6	32.0	23.0	2,819	1,920	690
Mo.	21.0	21.5	21.0	2,285	1,720	1,512
N.Dak.	21.4	24.0	22.0	48,604	50,688	48,796
S.Dak.	20.1	16.5	25.0	32,982	18,942	20,675
Nebr.	19.3	16.0	22.5	19,514	4,864	4,320
Kans.	17.7	14.0	5.0	12,132	3,556	1,145
Del.	29.1	29.0	30.0	273	348	330
Md.	29.7	31.0	34.0	2,210	2,759	2,924
Va.	28.2	30.5	31.5	2,221	2,898	2,835
W.Va.	26.8	28.0	28.0	274	392	336
N.C.	24.4	24.0	35.0	881	888	1,260
S.C.	21.9	20.0	26.0	509	440	546
Ga.	19.7	22.0	22.5	140	110	112
Ky.	24.2	23.5	23.0	1,799	1,480	1,058
Tenn.	20.1	18.5	19.0	1,729	1,221	1,007
Ala.	1/19.6	20.0	24.0	1/ 53	40	48
Miss.	24.4	25.0	25.0	66	25	25
Ark.	18.1	21.0	16.0	149	84	64
Okla.	16.4	13.5	12.0	4,848	1,242	600
Tex.	17.1	13.0	12.0	4,010	1,729	636
Mont.	25.5	28.0	25.5	14,692	23,772	12,980
Idaho	35.6	36.0	34.5	11,305	13,896	11,316
Wyo.	29.6	28.0	33.0	3,872	4,564	4,719
Colo.	24.8	19.5	23.0	16,705	9,555	10,718
N.Mex.	20.6	22.0	18.5	658	836	814
Ariz.	35.5	40.0	37.0	3,037	6,520	3,626
Utah	44.8	46.0	48.0	5,420	5,520	5,856
Nev.	35.8	35.0	35.0	778	1,050	805
Wash.	35.3	35.0	35.0	6,180	8,750	5,180
Oreg.	32.7	33.0	29.0	9,254	12,210	10,730
Calif.	28.4	32.0	27.0	40,750	57,600	40,338
U.S.	24.4	26.9	26.3	306,523	301,009	257,585

1/ Short-time average.

CROP REPORT

as of
September 1, 1951

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 11, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

BUCKWHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	1950	Indicated
	1940-49		1951	1940-49		1951
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	17.8	22.0	20.0	123	132	100
N.Y.	17.8	19.0	19.0	2,076	1,273	1,045
Pa.	19.4	20.0	18.5	2,260	1,620	1,240
Ohio	18.7	19.0	18.0	316	266	198
Ind.	14.0	13.5	14.0	136	81	42
Ill.	15.3	18.0	15.0	98	36	45
Mich.	14.8	15.5	15.0	434	264	270
Wis.	15.0	17.0	15.5	266	221	186
Minn.	13.5	10.5	12.0	496	242	216
N.Dak.	13.8	15.0	16.0	62	60	48
S.Dak.	12.3	9.0	14.0	45	36	42
Md.	20.2	19.0	19.0	101	76	76
Va.	16.3	18.5	15.5	117	111	78
W.Va.	19.0	20.0	17.5	176	100	88
Tenn.	15.3	16.5	15.5	109	231	217
U.S.	17.4	17.9	17.2	6,976	4,749	3,891

RICE

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	1950	Indicated
	1940-49		1951	1940-49		1951
	Pounds			Thousand bags 1/		
Miss.	---	2,700	2,700	---	189	810
Ark.	2,210	2,325	2,300	6,525	7,975	10,258
La.	1,723	1,925	1,875	10,000	10,491	11,550
Tex.	2,023	2,400	2,250	8,264	11,544	12,128
Calif.	2,988	3,350	3,200	6,630	7,772	10,016
U.S.	2,083	2,361	2,303	31,431	37,971	44,762

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

SORGHUM GRAIN

		Yield per acre		Production	
State	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	Indicated
	1940-49	1951	1940-49	1950	1951
	Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Ind.	28.0	27.0	28.0	44	28
Iowa	20.6	20.0	18.0	39	18
Mo.	19.9	20.5	18.0	916	450
N.Dak.	14.4	13.0	15.0	73	60
S.Dak.	11.9	11.0	14.0	1,057	602
Nebr.	18.0	26.0	23.0	2,043	2,806
Kans.	17.2	24.0	20.0	22,479	40,340
N.C.	---	30.0	25.0	---	1,000
Ala.	1/20.0	21.5	18.0	1/632	576
Ark.	16.4	21.0	20.0	173	400
La.	16.8	19.0	17.5	20	18
Okla.	12.9	20.0	14.0	9,068	13,776
Tex.	18.1	23.0	19.0	69,694	89,794
Colo.	14.4	13.0	13.0	2,634	3,003
N.Mex.	13.8	19.0	12.5	3,509	4,888
Ariz.	36.3	44.0	38.0	1,776	1,064
Calif.	36.8	39.0	38.0	4,721	3,838
U.S.	17.5	22.9	18.6	118,772	162,661

1/ Short-time average.

FLAXSEED

		Yield per acre		Production	
State	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	Indicated
	1940-49	1951	1940-49	1950	1951
	Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Ill.	12.9	14.0	14.0	87	14
Mich.	8.7	6.0	11.0	58	66
Wis.	11.7	14.0	13.0	142	117
Minn.	10.2	11.0	10.5	13,929	12,400
Iowa	12.6	16.5	12.0	1,980	720
Mo.	6.0	7.0	5.0	56	10
N.Dak.	7.6	9.5	8.0	9,801	13,968
S.Dak.	9.2	9.0	10.0	4,168	5,380
Kans.	6.6	7.0	4.5	950	81
Okla.	5.8	9.0	2/16.0	109	32
Tex.	7.7	6.0	4.0	625	64
Mont.	6.8	9.0	7.5	1,418	360
Wyo.	1/4.8	5.0	5.0	6	5
Ariz.	23.8	19.0	27.0	522	108
Wash.	1/11.6	14.0	11.0	21	22
Oreg.	1/11.2	8.0	---	51	---
Calif.	19.2	24.0	26.0	3,225	1,612
U.S.	9.4	10.1	9.5	37,186	34,959

1/ Short-time average

2/ Includes an allowance for an upward adjustment in acreage.

CROP REPORT

as of
September 1, 1951

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 11, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

State	ALL HAY						PASTURE		
	Yield per acre			Production			Condition September 1		
	Average	1950	Indi- cated	Average	1950	Indi- cated	Average	1950	1951
	1940-49	1950	1951	1940-49	1950	1951	1940-49	1950	1951
	Tons			Thousand tons			Percent		
Me.	0.96	0.89	1.05	856	788	945	71	66	96
N.H.	1.15	1.15	1.25	430	410	448	72	58	93
Vt.	1.39	1.37	1.50	1,417	1,397	1,545	78	67	95
Mass.	1.57	1.58	1.75	588	590	663	71	63	94
R.I.	1.38	1.51	1.50	50	56	56	70	71	91
Conn.	1.55	1.68	1.70	457	481	498	76	87	93
N.Y.	1.49	1.59	1.60	5,864	6,100	6,243	74	77	83
N.J.	1.63	1.80	1.75	426	467	469	71	75	83
Pa.	1.45	1.48	1.51	3,542	3,641	3,766	76	80	69
Ohio	1.46	1.49	1.55	3,722	3,994	4,244	77	83	58
Ind.	1.36	1.42	1.47	2,534	2,622	2,640	75	87	81
Ill.	1.45	1.65	1.78	3,987	4,602	4,900	77	88	95
Mich.	1.38	1.39	1.55	3,768	3,794	4,286	71	84	87
Wis.	1.69	1.79	2.25	6,884	7,051	9,502	70	81	97
Minn.	1.47	1.44	1.85	6,277	5,494	7,613	76	62	96
Iowa	1.58	1.74	1.80	5,474	6,347	6,930	82	89	99
Mo.	1.19	1.31	1.30	4,587	4,823	4,731	79	97	97
N.Dak.	.96	.94	.95	3,074	3,440	3,465	79	78	81
S.Dak.	.84	.73	1.05	2,903	3,405	4,948	75	78	96
Nebr.	1.03	1.13	1.27	4,080	5,115	5,941	75	92	98
Kans.	1.59	1.68	1.55	2,792	3,273	3,052	79	99	95
Del.	1.31	1.39	1.40	97	96	94	75	70	86
Md.	1.32	1.36	1.43	594	644	672	76	76	74
Va.	1.16	1.27	1.20	1,588	1,719	1,678	84	88	74
W.Va.	1.22	1.28	1.30	985	1,050	1,075	82	90	69
N.C.	1.01	1.09	1.00	1,251	1,246	1,153	85	88	73
S.C.	.80	.82	.80	454	344	362	78	77	64
Ga.	.55	.62	.55	752	604	558	79	77	63
Fla.	.55	.60	.60	64	53	55	84	77	85
Ky.	1.30	1.39	1.12	2,334	2,633	2,127	78	97	58
Tenn.	1.18	1.32	1.10	2,211	2,126	1,770	78	95	64
Ala.	.75	.86	.70	750	616	505	79	85	53
Miss.	1.23	1.39	1.05	1,088	1,041	746	78	88	57
Ark.	1.16	1.27	1.18	1,613	1,623	1,421	72	94	81
La.	1.23	1.40	1.13	409	441	380	78	91	61
Okla.	1.26	1.39	1.30	1,677	1,855	1,774	73	97	73
Tex.	.97	1.11	.95	1,437	1,281	1,092	69	82	47
Mont.	1.19	1.15	1.10	2,612	2,999	2,812	81	94	78
Idaho	2.10	2.12	2.10	2,419	2,424	2,388	84	90	84
Wyo.	1.14	1.03	1.15	1,262	1,150	1,305	83	80	89
Colo.	1.58	1.47	1.50	2,238	1,984	2,102	82	66	77
N.Mex.	2.18	2.36	2.20	477	540	495	75	77	62
Ariz.	2.28	2.54	2.40	624	653	610	80	84	77
Utah	2.04	1.91	2.05	1,165	1,062	1,046	78	77	84
Nev.	1.47	1.47	1.50	622	662	586	89	86	86
Wash.	1.96	1.99	2.00	1,778	1,737	1,728	76	79	47
Oreg.	1.74	1.70	1.60	1,927	1,904	1,784	77	78	59
Calif.	2.87	3.03	2.90	5,704	6,442	5,719	78	78	78
U.S.	1.36	1.41	1.47	101,644	106,819	112,922	77	85	79

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1951

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 11, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

ALFALFA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1940-49	1950	Indicated 1951	Average 1940-49	1950	Indicated 1951
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Maine	1.44	1.30	1.45	6	8	10
N.H.	2.07	2.05	2.30	8	10	14
Vt.	2.12	2.05	2.25	53	62	72
Mass.	2.25	2.15	2.40	26	30	36
R.I.	2.28	2.30	2.45	2	2	2
Conn.	2.40	2.65	2.60	60	93	94
N.Y.	1.99	2.10	2.10	794	836	878
N.J.	2.15	2.35	2.30	152	186	186
Pa.	1.91	1.95	1.95	563	661	675
Ohio	1.96	2.05	2.00	896	1,115	1,164
Ind.	1.84	1.90	1.95	796	929	973
Ill.	2.30	2.40	2.55	1,306	2,045	2,433
Mich.	1.56	1.60	1.75	1,851	1,962	2,166
Wis.	2.18	2.20	2.60	2,372	4,000	5,673
Minn.	2.03	1.95	2.35	2,289	2,510	4,023
Iowa	2.23	2.30	2.35	2,014	2,638	3,046
Mo.	2.62	2.80	2.45	835	983	921
N.Dak.	1.44	1.50	1.45	271	501	650
S.Dak.	1.53	1.35	1.85	553	873	1,593
Nebr.	1.98	2.05	2.30	1,759	2,540	3,135
Kans.	2.10	2.15	1.90	1,753	2,139	1,928
Del.	2.24	2.30	2.30	13	14	14
Md.	2.00	2.00	2.10	99	132	136
Va.	2.20	2.35	2.25	174	277	281
W.Va.	2.06	2.05	2.10	109	141	149
N.C.	2.14	2.40	2.15	44	158	133
Ga.	1.80	2.10	1.85	7	13	11
Ky.	2.10	2.15	1.80	504	568	418
Tenn.	2.28	2.40	2.00	309	379	260
Ala.	1.78	2.00	1.60	17	44	27
Miss.	2.26	2.40	2.15	128	60	47
Ark.	2.53	2.90	2.65	262	203	132
La.	2.16	2.50	1.90	48	45	30
Okla.	1.99	2.00	1.90	689	908	828
Tex.	2.62	2.50	2.30	329	388	338
Mont.	1.64	1.70	1.55	1,206	1,329	1,248
Idaho	2.50	2.50	2.50	1,985	2,028	1,988
Wyo.	1.68	1.50	1.70	585	494	581
Colo.	2.14	2.10	2.15	1,352	1,208	1,249
N.Mex.	2.81	3.00	2.90	395	459	412
Ariz.	2.56	2.80	2.70	523	563	526
Utah	2.30	2.20	2.40	956	836	840
Nev.	2.52	2.60	2.55	270	302	291
Wash.	2.48	2.50	2.50	779	778	818
Oreg.	2.61	2.75	2.60	696	712	673
Calif.	4.42	4.60	4.60	4,106	4,867	4,283
U.S.	2.22	2.24	2.30	33,946	41,029	45,385

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1940-49	1950	Preliminary 1951	Average 1940-49	1950	Preliminary 1951
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Maine	1.08	1.00	1.20	492	442	526
N.H.	1.28	1.30	1.45	221	190	218
Vt.	1.44	1.40	1.55	845	752	832
Mass.	1.72	1.75	1.95	372	346	390
R.I.	1.48	1.55	1.70	24	25	27
Conn.	1.62	1.70	1.80	230	219	241
N.Y.	1.50	1.60	1.65	4,059	4,096	4,224
N.J.	1.48	1.60	1.60	186	195	195
Pa.	1.39	1.40	1.45	2,738	2,790	2,919
Ohio	1.35	1.35	1.45	2,528	2,676	2,903
Ind.	1.22	1.25	1.30	1,199	1,378	1,375
Ill.	1.33	1.40	1.45	1,858	2,097	2,042
Mich.	1.28	1.25	1.45	1,600	1,424	1,652
Wis.	1.52	1.45	1.90	3,997	2,562	3,357
Minn.	1.44	1.30	1.85	1,559	1,174	1,637
Iowa	1.35	1.50	1.55	2,905	3,474	3,697
Mo.	1.04	1.15	1.10	1,205	1,429	1,340
N.Dak.	1.26	1.25	1.25	6	8	6
S.Dak.	1.14	.90	1.50	16	32	48
Nebr.	1.20	1.30	1.40	36	117	126
Kans.	1.27	1.30	1.15	93	185	159
Del.	1.31	1.35	1.40	40	38	39
Md.	1.24	1.25	1.35	371	371	413
Va.	1.22	1.35	1.20	584	637	577
W.Va.	1.20	1.25	1.30	520	548	575
N.C.	1.16	1.25	1.00	94	122	100
Ga.	.90	.35	.90	6	7	7
Ky.	1.24	1.30	1.10	512	532	468
Tenn.	1.18	1.25	1.05	213	219	174
Ala.	.89	1.00	.80	4	5	4
Miss.	1.16	1.45	1.00	14	19	13
Ark.	1.14	1.25	1.20	31	41	43
La.	1.06	1.15	1.00	23	30	28
Mont.	1.34	1.30	1.25	265	300	295
Idaho	1.31	1.35	1.25	148	128	125
Wyo.	1.21	1.05	1.30	98	92	124
Colo.	1.47	1.30	1.45	233	195	226
N.Mex.	1.36	1.25	1.30	17	16	17
Utah	1.69	1.60	1.65	43	35	46
Nev.	1.41	1.50	1.40	42	51	49
Wash.	2.13	2.05	2.10	393	375	374
Oreg.	1.82	1.75	1.60	209	196	179
Calif.	1.83	1.75	1.90	70	68	74
U.S.	1.37	1.39	1.49	30,098	29,636	31,864

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

CROP REPORT

as of
September 1, 1951

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 11, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

LESPEDeza HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	1950	Indicated
	1940-49	1951	1951	1940-49	1951	1951
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Ohio	1.21	1.30	1.00	11	14	11
Ind.	1.09	1.10	1.05	103	102	86
Ill.	1.06	1.05	1.15	109	132	145
Mo.	1.05	1.15	1.20	1,541	1,817	1,801
Kans.	1.10	1.15	1.15	90	138	138
Del.	1.10	1.15	1.15	16	20	18
Md.	1.15	1.25	1.20	42	64	64
Va.	1.06	1.10	1.00	505	503	471
W. Va.	1.07	1.05	1.00	26	23	22
N.C.	1.09	1.10	.95	526	476	432
S.C.	.92	.80	.80	174	165	185
Ga.	.86	.90	.75	151	156	151
Ky.	1.15	1.25	1.00	885	1,110	924
Tenn.	1.08	1.20	1.00	1,268	1,164	989
Ala.	.86	.95	.75	97	104	98
Miss.	1.19	1.35	.95	366	390	253
Ark.	1.02	1.15	1.10	718	882	818
La.	1.26	1.40	1.10	124	134	117
Okla.	1.08	1.30	1.20	88	204	198
U.S.	1.07	1.16	1.05	6,839	7,598	6,921

WILD HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Preliminary	Average	1950	Preliminary
	1940-49	1951	1951	1940-49	1951	1951
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Wis.	1.17	1.25	1.35	138	106	86
Minn.	1.10	1.05	1.20	1,480	1,129	1,225
Iowa	1.17	1.10	1.20	116	76	72
Mo.	1.18	1.25	1.25	178	160	168
N. Dak.	.88	.85	.85	2,074	2,312	2,289
S. Dak.	.72	.80	.85	2,040	2,204	3,060
Nebr.	.72	.75	.80	2,027	2,255	2,406
Kans.	1.10	1.15	1.15	700	695	695
Ark.	1.10	1.25	1.20	201	211	186
Okla.	1.14	1.25	1.20	490	455	458
Tex.	1.04	1.05	.85	185	163	132
Mont.	.86	.80	.80	706	790	790
Idaho	1.10	1.05	1.05	158	169	169
Wyo.	.84	.80	.80	415	394	386
Colo.	1.00	.90	.95	444	384	434
N. Mex.	.80	.65	.85	14	12	13
Ariz.	.84	.70	.85	3	2	3
Utah	1.22	1.20	1.20	117	132	124
Nev.	1.06	1.00	1.00	273	267	211
Wash.	1.19	1.25	1.15	54	52	46
Oreg.	1.15	1.10	1.10	316	320	320
Calif.	1.26	1.25	1.20	222	221	223
22 States	.89	.83	.91	12,351	12,509	13,496

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	1950	Indicated
	1940-49	1951	1940-49	1950	1951	1951
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	15.3	18.0	16.0	154	108	144
N.J.	15.7	19.0	17.0	174	266	238
Pa.	15.4	17.0	16.0	359	289	240
Ohio	19.6	22.0	20.0	18,552	23,232	21,980
Ind.	18.9	22.0	23.0	25,013	35,002	36,800
Ill.	21.4	24.0	25.0	68,424	94,752	88,300
Mich.	17.0	19.5	20.0	1,593	2,282	2,300
Wis.	14.3	14.5	16.5	497	348	330
Minn.	15.5	15.5	17.5	7,221	16,384	18,778
Iowa	19.9	22.0	21.0	30,709	42,262	33,117
Mo.	15.8	23.0	19.5	9,730	27,393	25,760
N.Dak.	1/11.1	10.5	13.5	1/86	430	378
S.Dak.	14.0	12.5	16.0	260	825	976
Nebr.	16.8	24.0	21.0	436	1,104	966
Kans.	11.7	18.0	12.5	2,050	6,462	6,325
Del.	12.7	14.0	14.0	465	644	602
Md.	13.6	16.0	16.5	439	656	908
Va.	15.2	19.0	20.0	1,277	2,527	3,080
W.Va.	13.0	13.5	13.0	14	14	13
N.C.	12.5	17.0	17.0	2,921	5,117	5,066
S.C.	8.4	12.0	11.5	132	528	621
Ga.	7.0	8.5	7.5	83	204	255
Fla.	---	---	18.0	---	---	108
Ky.	15.8	17.5	17.0	1,293	1,890	2,278
Tenn.	14.6	21.0	19.5	877	3,150	3,432
Ala.	12.6	18.0	18.0	468	1,620	2,052
Miss.	13.5	24.0	17.0	1,362	6,768	5,899
Ark.	15.3	21.0	19.0	3,506	11,676	11,020
La.	13.0	18.0	17.0	378	720	765
Okla.	8.0	17.0	15.0	60	357	675
U.S.	19.0	21.6	20.9	178,567	287,010	273,406

1/ Short-time average.

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Preliminary	Average	1950	Preliminary
	1940-49	1951	1940-49	1950	1951	1951
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Minn.	3/874	1,100	1,000	3/41	33	30
N.Dak.	3/1,149	800	850	3/127	16	42
Mont.	1,166	1,400	1,250	348	84	75
Idaho	1,228	1,450	1,400	1,716	870	1,036
Wyo.	3/1,114	1,250	1,200	3/24	25	24
Colo.	884	950	750	199	95	75
Wash.	1,298	1,420	1,370	3,027	1,605	2,247
Oreg.	1,308	1,150	1,000	343	161	140
Calif.	3/1,023	1,000	1,600	3/200	90	48
U.S.	1,230	1,360	1,323	5,935	2,979	3,717

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned). 3/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of **September 1, 1951**

Washington, D. C.,
September 11, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORTING BOARD

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Indic.	Average	1950	Indic.
	1940-49	1950	1951	1940-49	1950	1951
		Pounds			Thousand pounds	
Va.	1,240	1,535	1,500	188,021	224,110	219,000
N.C.	1,122	1,065	1,170	311,000	246,015	278,460
Tenn.	782	800	700	5,960	4,000	3,500
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	1,157	1,241	1,288	504,981	474,125	500,960
S.C.	614	790	700	18,696	15,800	11,900
Ga.	708	925	850	690,583	679,875	624,750
Fla.	664	820	750	64,736	59,040	54,000
Ala.	705	980	700	310,160	325,360	223,300
Miss.	353	425	360	7,695	5,525	4,320
Total (S.E. area)	698	926	795	1,021,870	1,085,600	918,270
Ark.	382	475	450	6,470	3,325	3,150
La.	326	340	325	2,846	1,020	975
Okla.	494	580	550	98,328	125,280	125,950
Tex.	473	660	400	303,934	323,400	186,400
N.Mex.	1,062	935	1,000	8,483	6,545	6,000
Total (S.W. area)	480	636	454	420,111	459,570	322,475
U.S.	704	887	772	2,016,962	2,019,295	1,741,705

BEANS, DRI EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	1950	Indicated
	1940-49	1950	1951	1940-49	1950	1951
		Pounds			Thousand bags 2/	
Maine	966	900	1,000	64	45	60
New York	1,011	1,030	1,150	1,344	1,349	1,357
Michigan	833	950	1,100	4,490	3,990	4,389
Total N.E.	867	968	1,110	5,934	5,384	5,806
Nebraska	1,537	1,650	1,500	863	990	900
Montana	1,236	1,400	1,400	311	210	210
Idaho	1,617	1,850	1,800	2,213	2,460	2,484
Wyoming	1,333	1,350	1,400	1,133	932	952
Washington	1,220	1,880	1,900	56	226	247
Total N.W.	1,482	1,667	1,630	4,591	4,818	4,793
Colorado	648	760	650	2,039	1,816	1,554
New Mexico	332	270	160	661	205	109
Arizona	512	500	400	68	60	36
Utah	581	280	60	43	28	5
Total S.W.	537	626	524	2,814	2,109	1,704
California:						
Standard Lima	1,355	1,875	1,700	1,198	1,331	1,173
Baby Lima	1,502	1,708	1,600	1,059	1,230	960
Other	1,213	1,173	1,250	2,404	1,971	2,625
Total Calif.	1,306	1,457	1,404	4,661	4,532	4,758
United States	958	1,128	1,152	18,000	16,843	17,061

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

SUGAR BEETS						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	1950	Indicated
	1940-49	1951	1951	1940-49	1951	1951
		Short tons			Thousand short tons	
Ohio	9.6	12.6	10.0	258	277	140
Mich.	8.6	10.4	9.5	704	1,020	542
Nebr.	12.5	13.8	13.0	717	812	741
Mont.	11.8	12.0	11.5	816	744	540
Idaho	15.6	17.4	17.5	1,045	1,511	1,190
Wyo.	12.0	12.6	13.0	416	454	416
Colo.	13.5	14.9	15.0	1,882	2,190	1,890
Utah	13.8	14.1	16.0	517	535	416
Calif. 1/	16.6	18.7	18.0	2,130	3,898	2,520
Other States	12.3	12.2	13.0	1,393	2,056	1,931
U.S.	13.1	14.6	14.4	9,880	13,497	10,326

1/ Relates to year of harvest (including acreage planted in preceding fall.)

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED						
State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	1950	Indicated
	1940-49	1951	1951	1940-49	1951	1951
		Short tons			Thousand short tons	
La.	18.2	19.2	17.0	5,008	5,729	5,015
Fla.	30.0	31.2	31.0	945	1,203	1,228
Total	19.4	20.6	18.7	5,953	6,932	6,243

HOPS						
State	Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	1950	Indicated
	1940-49	1951	1951	1940-49	1951	1951
		Pounds			Thousand pounds	
Idaho	2/ 1,561	1,855	1,400	2/ 593	1,855	2,100
Wash.	1,773	1,745	1,850	17,405	24,081	28,305
Oreg.	908	1,115	1,140	16,775	16,279	17,100
Calif.	1,490	1,715	1,500	12,613	16,121	14,100
U.S.	1,267	1,504	1,495	47,149	58,336	61,605

1/ Production includes hops harvested and salable under marketing agreement, hops harvested but not salable under marketing agreement, and hops produced but not harvested. Salable allotments under provisions of marketing agreement totaled 39 million pounds in 1949 and 50 million pounds in 1950.

2/ Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORT as of September 1, 1951

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 11, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	1950	Indicated
	1940-49	1950	1951	1940-49	1950	1951
		Pounds			Tons	
Ill.	572	550	600	3,780	1,200	1,500
Kans.	312	275	340	2,340	700	1,200
Okla.	332	340	320	12,370	9,500	12,200
Tex.	330	290	220	5,390	4,500	5,300
Colo.	301	225	300	12,250	6,500	10,800
N.Mex.	260	220	220	6,520	3,500	5,000
U.S.	320	279	284	42,650	25,900	36,000

TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	1950	Indicated
	1940-49	1950	1951	1940-49	1950	1951
		Pounds			Thousand pounds	
Mass.	1,581	1,668	1,621	10,353	13,675	11,832
Conn.	1,359	1,428	1,360	23,688	27,412	24,346
N.Y.	1,335	1,400	1,375	1,076	700	688
Pa.	1,461	1,550	1,575	52,486	61,365	58,735
Ohio	1,134	1,195	1,071	24,361	24,610	21,750
Ind.	1,187	1,272	1,000	11,675	12,850	11,105
Wis.	1,484	1,452	1,306	32,968	30,645	23,385
Minn.	1,250	1,300	1,300	709	520	390
Mo.	1,058	1,100	1,050	6,047	5,390	5,250
Kans.	1,010	1,200	1,030	254	240	206
Md.	762	800	875	32,966	40,000	44,625
Va.	1,074	1,393	1,326	131,971	165,496	175,687
W.Va.	1,090	1,090	1,150	3,208	3,379	3,680
N.C.	1,087	1,347	1,281	701,601	875,990	951,215
S.C.	1,105	1,320	1,325	121,759	150,480	172,250
Ga.	1,030	1,096	1,250	90,527	102,120	138,864
Fla.	949	1,048	1,202	19,296	23,268	30,060
Ky.	1,095	1,122	1,163	395,536	361,655	418,775
Tenn.	1,151	1,270	1,195	126,185	132,105	132,990
Ala.	830	1,000	900	306	400	360
La.	496	375	600	166	150	240
U.S.	1,100	1,267	1,247	1,787,136	2,032,450	2,226,433

CROP REPORT
as of

September 1, 1951

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS - WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 11, 1951
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Indicated 1951	Average 1940-49	Production		Indicated 1951
		1950	Pounds			1950	Thousand pounds	
CLASS 1, FLUE CURED								
Virginia	11	1,048	1,375	1,300	98,693	129,250	137,600	
North Carolina	11	1,012	1,300	1,175	252,033	330,200	337,225	
Total Old Belt	11	1,022	1,320	1,209	350,726	459,450	475,025	
Total Eastern N. C. Belt	12	1,133	1,380	1,350	353,596	423,660	476,550	
North Carolina	13	1,112	1,320	1,300	82,976	104,280	113,300	
South Carolina	13	1,105	1,320	1,325	121,759	150,480	172,250	
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,108	1,320	1,315	204,735	254,760	290,550	
Georgia	14	1,030	1,095	1,250	89,584	100,740	137,500	
Florida	14	920	1,015	1,195	15,644	18,270	34,976	
Alabama	14	830	1,000	900	274	400	360	
Total Ga.-Fla. Belt	14	1,011	1,082	1,240	105,502	119,410	162,836	
Total All Flue-Cured Types	11-14	1,074	1,312	1,279	1,014,559	1,257,280	1,401,961	
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED								
Total Virginia Belt	21	966	1,310	1,300	13,531	12,838	13,000	
Kentucky	22	1,022	950	1,050	13,393	9,310	10,290	
Tennessee	22	1,078	1,200	1,200	31,408	23,880	23,880	
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,061	1,118	1,151	44,800	33,190	34,170	
Kentucky	23	1,009	850	1,000	15,652	9,265	9,800	
Tennessee	23	1,020	900	1,000	3,540	2,160	2,000	
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,011	859	1,000	19,192	11,425	11,800	
Total All Fire-Cured Types	21-23	1,030	1,088	1,145	177,702	57,453	58,970	
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED								
3A Light Air-cured								
Ohio	31	1,074	1,100	1,000	14,872	14,080	14,500	
Indiana	31	1,190	1,275	1,000	11,486	12,750	11,000	
Missouri	31	1,058	1,100	1,050	6,047	5,590	5,250	
Kansas	31	1,010	1,200	1,030	254	240	206	
Virginia	31	1,444	1,680	1,625	16,927	19,824	21,125	
West Virginia	31	1,090	1,090	1,150	3,308	3,379	3,680	
North Carolina	31	1,354	1,700	1,650	12,996	17,850	19,140	
Kentucky	31	1,105	1,150	1,175	335,494	322,000	374,825	
Tennessee	31	1,192	1,310	1,200	86,544	102,180	103,200	
Total Furley Belt	31	1,135	1,210	1,193	487,860	497,693	552,926	
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	762	800	800	32,966	40,000	44,625	
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,101	1,166	1,161	520,825	537,693	597,551	

CROP REPORT

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September 1, 1951

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE -- BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS -- WASHINGTON, D. C.

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TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Indicated 1951	Average 1940-49	Production	
		1950	1951			1950	1951
CLASS 3, DARK AIR-CURED							
Indiana	35	1,000	1,076	1,050	189	100	105
Kentucky	35	1,950	1,086	1,125	16,546	11,780	14,400
Tennessee	35	1,050	1,074	1,150	4,693	3,885	3,910
Total One Sucker	35	973	1,082	1,130	21,429	15,735	18,415
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,000	1,044	1,100	11,273	9,300	9,450
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	1,120	918	1,075	8,320	5,584	3,732
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	998	1,054	1,114	36,521	26,649	31,637
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER							
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,550	1,460	1,575	51,815	60,605	57,960
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,350	1,236	1,250	9,489	10,530	7,250
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,517	1,415	1,551	61,303	71,135	65,210
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER							
Massachusetts	51	1,660	1,631	1,640	163	166	164
Connecticut	51	1,630	1,596	1,550	13,043	16,500	13,950
Total Conn. Valley Broadleaf	51	1,630	1,596	1,551	13,206	16,466	14,114
Massachusetts	52	1,800	1,727	1,600	8,780	11,520	9,900
Connecticut	52	1,660	1,620	1,630	4,248	4,482	3,696
Total Conn. Valley Havana Seed	52	1,753	1,690	1,726	13,009	16,002	13,596
New York	53	1,400	1,355	1,375	1,076	700	688
Pennsylvania	53	1,520	1,564	1,550	672	760	775
Total N.Y. & Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,460	1,421	1,463	1,748	1,460	1,463
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,430	1,464	1,500	15,731	13,299	11,100
Wisconsin	55	1,470	1,502	1,170	17,236	17,346	12,285
Minnesota	55	1,300	1,250	1,300	709	520	390
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,464	1,490	1,174	17,946	17,866	12,675
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	1,561	2/1,536	1,471	2/62,086	55,093	52,948
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER							
Massachusetts	61	1,170	1,020	1,040	1,429	1,989	1,768
Connecticut	61	1,020	960	1,000	6,396	6,630	6,700
Total Conn. Valley Shade-grown	61	1,051	970	1,008	7,825	8,619	8,468
Georgia	62	1,150	1,046	1,240	800	1,380	1,364
Florida	62	1,190	1,086	1,240	3,349	4,998	5,084
Total Ge. Fla. Shade-grown	62	1,181	1,078	1,240	4,149	6,378	6,448
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,103	1,004	1,097	11,974	14,997	14,916
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,460	1,415	1,443	135,364	151,225	133,074
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS							
Louisiana Perique	72	375	496	600	166	150	240
United States	All	1,267	1,100	1,247	1,787,136	2,032,450	2,226,433
1/ Includes type 24.							
2/ Includes type 56 through 1948.							

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
CROP REPORT
as of
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CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
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APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1940-49	1949	1950	Indicated 1951
Thousand bushels				
Eastern States:				
North Atlantic:				
Maine	788	1,006	1,391	1,140
New Hampshire	740	1,056	1,100	1,014
Vermont	695	1,089	972	1,044
Massachusetts	2,537	3,842	3,825	3,694
Rhode Island	212	279	261	243
Connecticut	1,206	1,640	1,406	1,588
New York	14,007	20,090	18,700	19,975
New Jersey	2,455	3,124	2,520	3,280
Pennsylvania	7,168	9,680	6,930	8,800
Total North Atlantic	29,808	41,806	37,105	40,778
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	626	624	525	576
Maryland	1,441	1,251	1,352	1,575
Virginia	9,331	8,525	12,580	11,055
West Virginia	3,779	3,720	4,260	4,060
North Carolina	893	448	1,296	900
Total South Atlantic	16,208	14,568	20,013	18,166
Total Eastern States	46,016	56,374	57,118	58,944
Central States:				
North Central:				
Ohio	3,598	5,446	3,534	4,345
Indiana	1,292	1,715	1,020	1,434
Illinois	3,117	4,176	2,852	3,608
Michigan	6,850	11,735	7,020	9,660
Wisconsin	729	724	740	780
Minnesota	182	357	65	306
Iowa	144	223	126	180
Missouri	1,213	1,548	1,020	1,280
Nebraska	120	120	52	104
Kansas	579	808	390	718
Total North Central	17,823	26,852	16,819	22,415
South Central:				
Kentucky	290	433	290	274
Tennessee	360	383	430	320
Arkansas	618	706	408	570
Total South Central	1,269	1,522	1,128	1,164
Total Central States	19,092	28,374	17,947	23,579
Western States:				
Montana	211	170	108	56
Idaho	1,782	1,825	1,360	1,680
Colorado	1,511	1,628	903	1,394
New Mexico	746	788	188	875
Utah	459	365	282	470
Washington	28,469	31,820	35,532	22,302
Oregon	2,788	2,953	2,940	2,312
California	7,260	9,445	6,748	8,280
Total Western States	43,926	48,994	48,061	37,369
Total 35 States	109,033	133,742	123,126	119,892

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

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PEACHES

State	Production 1/			
	Average	1949	1950	Indicated
	1940-49			1951
	Thousand bushels			
N.H.	13	22	1	16
Mass.	58	75	16	85
R.I.	14	15	3	18
Conn.	132	164	104	172
N.Y.	1,285	1,428	1,023	1,328
N.J.	1,498	1,948	1,810	2,116
Pa.	2,029	2,451	2,194	2,436
Ohio	878	1,194	927	972
Ind.	490	794	298	90
Ill.	1,570	2,307	1,113	130
Mich.	3,607	3,500	4,800	672
Mo.	752	950	950	602
Kans.	79	185	117	130
Del.	370	468	225	376
Md.	563	714	563	739
Va.	1,572	1,734	837	1,950
W. Va.	539	529	557	626
N.C.	2,158	1,428	548	3,024
S.C.	3,799	3,340	468	6,474
Ga.	4,790	2,040	975	4,725
Fla.	90	66	56	95
Ky.	656	702	179	88
Tenn.	804	324	108	134
Ala.	1,309	792	440	644
Miss.	815	518	286	416
Ark.	2,206	2,412	1,980	1,296
La.	236	265	189	230
Okla.	471	679	378	507
Tex.	1,777	2,400	733	1,189
Idaho	315	353	41	300
Colo.	1,954	2,109	1,219	260
N. Mex.	189	172	39	322
Utah	763	778	130	972
Wash.	2,387	2,772	135	810
Oreg.	657	979	325	506
Calif., all	30,169	35,211	29,668	34,253
Clingstone 2/	19,010	24,035	19,668	23,460
Freestone	11,159	11,126	10,000	10,793
U.S.	3/ 71,150	74,818	53,485	68,703

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Mainly for canning.

3/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada from 1940 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

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PEARS

		Production 1/		
State	Average	1949	1950	Indicated
	1940-49			1951
Thousand bushels				
Mass.	48	67	78	81
Conn.	50	57	56	54
N.Y.	850	1,195	1,066	1,072
Pa.	342	385	359	372
Ohio	274	272	205	214
Ind.	164	182	134	133
Ill.	379	410	244	291
Mich.	774	1,200	812	990
Mo.	218	195	135	132
Kans.	101	112	102	99
Va.	297	106	121	302
W.Va.	93	56	76	102
N.C.	266	130	150	310
S.C.	122	70	65	128
Ga.	375	187	234	325
Fla.	181	176	140	168
Ky.	160	104	42	46
Tenn.	178	51	40	44
Ala.	302	194	180	176
Miss.	341	195	221	189
Ark.	186	180	188	154
La.	209	198	182	135
Okla.	171	229	176	165
Tex.	385	484	270	328
Idaho	61	64	36	46
Colo.	190	204	160	188
Utah	164	170	30	149
Wash., all	7,153	7,030	5,703	5,976
Bartlett	5,334	5,175	3,950	4,224
Other	1,820	1,855	1,753	1,752
Oreg., all	4,789	6,166	5,767	5,356
Bartlett	1,964	2,681	1,896	2,228
Other	2,825	3,485	3,871	3,128
Calif., all	11,993	16,335	14,168	13,668
Bartlett	10,534	14,335	12,668	11,876
Other	1,458	2,000	1,500	1,792
U.S.	2/ 31,008	36,404	31,140	31,393

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada from 1940 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average	1949	1950	Indicated
	1940-49			1951
T o n s				
N.Y.	53,720	48,400	104,000	59,300
N.J.	2,160	2,200	2,500	2,200
Pa.	16,100	14,100	32,900	17,000
Ohio	14,900	15,800	22,400	18,200
Ind.	2,290	2,500	2,300	2,000
Ill.	3,250	3,100	3,800	3,300
Mich.	33,360	34,300	44,900	10,200
Iowa	3,110	4,500	3,300	3,300
Mo.	4,490	3,800	4,600	3,600
Kans.	2,250	2,400	2,200	2,000
Va.	1,840	1,800	2,200	2,300
W. Va.	1,380	1,500	1,800	1,500
N. C.	5,130	4,500	5,500	6,000
S. C.	1,080	800	1,000	1,000
Ga.	2,200	2,300	2,800	3,000
Ark.	9,720	11,900	12,400	12,600
Ariz.	1,020	1,000	1,300	2,500
Wash.	17,510	20,800	23,000	22,900
Oreg.	1,620	1,400	1,500	1,600
Calif., all	2,608,100	2,473,000	2,433,000	2,991,000
Wine varieties	565,600	538,000	512,000	632,000
Table varieties	528,500	514,000	595,000	699,000
Raisin varieties	1,514,000	1,421,000	1,326,000	1,660,000
Raisins 2/	257,500	259,000	154,500	---
Not dried	484,000	385,000	708,000	---
U.S.	3/ 2,797,000	2,650,100	2,707,400	3,165,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

3/ U. S. average includes estimated production for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah from 1940 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
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APRICOTS, PLUMS AND PRUNES				
Production 1/				
Crop and State	Average	1949	1950	Indicated
	1940-49			1951
Tons				
APRICOTS:				
	Fresh Basis			
California	192,700	165,000	213,000	164,000
Washington	21,490	26,400	1,700	6,200
Utah	5,930	6,200	400	6,400
3 States	220,120	197,600	215,100	176,600
PLUMS:				
Michigan	4,330	6,100	5,500	4,500
California	78,200	90,000	77,000	97,000
PRUNES:				
Idaho	22,730	27,100	10,000	21,300
Washington, all	23,570	25,000	13,600	14,100
Eastern Washington	17,120	15,000	12,600	11,400
Western Washington	6,450	10,000	1,000	2,700
Oregon, all	73,040	107,000	22,300	59,900
Eastern Oregon	16,670	18,000	3,100	6,000
Western Oregon	56,370	89,000	19,200	53,900

Dry Basis 2/

California
187,200
151,000
149,000
181,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS				
Condition September 1				
Production 1/				
Crop and State	Average	1950	1951	Indicated
	1940-49		1940-49	1951
FIGS:				
	Percent			
California				
Dried)	83	77	90	2/ 33,150
Not dried)	--	--	--	16,100
OLIVES:				
California	54	50	71	49,100
ALMONDS:				
California	--	--	--	25,480
WALNUTS:				
California	--	--	--	61,870
Oregon	--	--	--	6,550
2 States	--	--	--	68,420
FILBERTS:				
Oregon	--	--	--	5,750
Washington	--	--	--	943
2 States	--	--	--	6,693
AVOCADOS:				
Florida	57	71	75	2,983

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Dry basis.

September 1, 1951

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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Production

N.C.	2,333	1,842	2,910	292	205	450
S.C.	2,180	2,550	3,228	363	450	800
Ga.	23,329	33,500	34,440	4,516	7,500	7,560
Fla.	2,464	3,200	3,154	1,848	2,000	2,102
Ala.	9,598	10,900	16,250	2,226	2,300	3,250
Miss.	3,410	1,631	4,220	3,418	1,994	5,160
Ark.	725	400	500	3,270	2,050	2,860
La.	2,515	1,100	1,250	8,064	8,000	10,250
Okla.	1,517	630	1,800	20,243	6,370	19,320
Tex.	3,801	2,000	3,600	26,814	37,000	10,800
U.S.	2751,910	57,753	71,352	272,156	67,869	62,552

All pecans

N.C.	2,625	2,047	3,360
S.C.	2,543	3,000	4,028
Ga.	27,846	41,000	42,000
Fla.	4,312	5,200	5,256
Ala.	11,825	13,200	19,500
Miss.	6,829	3,625	9,380
Ark.	3,995	2,450	3,360
La.	10,578	9,100	11,500
Okla.	21,760	7,000	21,120
Tex.	30,615	39,000	14,400
U.S.	2/124,066	125,622	133,904

2/ U. S. averages include estimated production for Illinois and Missouri from 1940 through 1946. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1947 crop.

Production 1/

Massachusetts	468,600	520,000	610,000	580,000
New Jersey	75,400	67,000	108,000	73,000
Wisconsin	137,000	200,000	219,000	204,000
Washington	35,100	40,000	33,000	41,000
Oregon	12,100	13,400	14,300	17,000
<u>5 States</u>	<u>728,200</u>	<u>840,400</u>	<u>984,300</u>	<u>915,000</u>

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Condition September 1 1/				
	Average 1940-49	1948	1949	1950	1951
Percent					
ORANGES:					
California, all	77	79	69	71	76
Navels & Misc. 2/	77	78	68	62	72
Valencias	77	79	70	76	78
Florida, all	69	73	64	71	74
Early & Midseason	70	74	64	72	75
Valencias	68	72	63	70	73
Texas, all	68	64	18	61	1
Early & Midseason 2/	3/ 60	63	20	63	1
Valencias	3/ 58	65	15	59	1
Arizona, all	72	68	68	66	61
Navels & Misc. 2/	3/ 58	70	68	68	63
Valencias	3/ 71	66	69	65	59
Louisiana, all 2/	71	79	70	81	17
5 States	74	76	65	71	73
TANGERINES:					
Florida	63	65	60	66	70
GRAPEFRUIT:					
Florida, all	62	66	46	67	69
Seedless	64	67	45	70	70
Other	60	64	47	66	68
Texas, all	61	54	14	49	1
Arizona, all	72	67	70	68	66
California, all	78	79	77	74	83
Desert Valleys	3/ 78	77	79	79	90
Other	3/ 77	80	76	70	79
4 States	63	62	37	61	44
LEMONS:					
California	75	79	62	73	77
LIMES:					
Florida	67	60	75	72	88

^{1/} Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1.

^{2/} Includes small quantities of tangerines.

^{3/} Short-time average.

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POTATOES 1/							
GROUP	:	Yield per acre			:	Production	
AND	:	Average	:	1950	:	Average	:
STATE:	:	1940-49	:	1951	:	1940-49	:
1951	:	1951	:	1951	:	1951	:
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:	:	Bushels	:	Thousand bushels	:	Thousand bushels	:
Maine	328	475	455	59,654	61,750	46,865	
N.Y., L.I.	262	365	305	16,155	17,155	14,640	
N.Y., Up St.	149	260	240	15,990	17,160	12,240	
Pa.	142	195	195	19,176	18,525	16,185	
3 Eastern	227.3	339.0	315.5	110,975	114,590	89,930	
Mich.	116	180	185	17,755	17,460	13,505	
Wis.	103	195	195	12,708	15,015	12,090	
Minn.	114	180	195	18,147	17,640	14,625	
N.Dak.	135	190	190	19,589	22,230	16,720	
S.Dak.	84	150	170	2,435	2,250	2,040	
5 Central	115.7	184.6	190.3	70,633	74,595	58,980	
Nebr.	156	225	225	10,542	2/11,700	8,775	
Mont.	131	185	185	2,100	2,590	2,220	
Idaho	243	295	280	37,379	46,610	37,520	
Wyo.	171	205	205	2,219	2,152	1,742	
Colo.	226	300	290	17,313	18,600	15,080	
Utah	183	230	230	2,801	3,335	2,461	
Nev.	203	260	250	524	468	375	
Wash.	244	310	300	9,254	11,780	8,700	
Oreg.	249	330	330	10,736	13,200	12,210	
Calif. 1/	326	375	375	12,490	16,875	13,125	
10 Western	226.6	292.1	284.9	105,358	127,310	102,208	
TOTAL 18	183.2	268.7	263.3	286,967	316,495	251,118	
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:							
N.H.	177	245	255	1,102	980	790	
Vt.	148	195	195	1,430	1,092	858	
Mass.	170	215	215	3,214	2,816	2,021	
R.I.	206	255	250	1,263	1,275	925	
Conn.	205	295	270	3,440	3,481	2,457	
W.Va.	105	110	115	2,942	1,980	1,840	
Ohio	124	200	190	7,731	7,600	5,890	
Ind.	137	255	240	4,502	4,845	4,080	
Ill.	89	98	105	1,981	882	840	
Iowa	100	130	130	3,232	1,300	1,170	
N.Mex.	81	80	90	283	240	225	
TOT. 11 OTH. LATE	131.8	194.1	186.4	31,119	26,491	21,096	
29 LATE STATES	176.8	261.0	255.1	318,086	342,986	272,214	
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:							
N.J.	185	295	248	11,213	12,980	8,184	
Del.	93	157	168	342	628	722	
Md.	112	129	137	1,906	1,664	1,534	
Va.	133	171	164	8,998	9,405	7,872	
Ky.	90	93	97	3,546	2,418	2,231	
Mo.	113	138	113	3,446	2,346	1,672	
Kans.	96	106	56	1,824	1,060	549	
Ariz.	238	355	350	1,179	1,704	1,400	
TOTAL 8	135.1	185.4	163.2	32,454	32,205	24,164	
37 LATE AND INTERMEDIATE	171.9	252.1	243.9	350,540	375,191	296,378	

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP	Yield per acre	Production
AND	Average : 1950 : Indicated : Average : 1950 : Indicated	
STATE: 1940-49 :	1951 :	1940-49 : 1951 :
	Bushels	Thousand bushels

EARLY POTATO STATES:

N.C.	117	162	140	9,295	10,368	7,140
S.C.	107	104	132	2,457	1,768	2,112
Ga.	68	78	68	1,517	1,248	1,020
Fla.	147	217	244	4,306	5,664	6,173
Tenn.	84	100	81	3,088	2,200	1,458
Ala.	92	113	129	4,186	3,955	4,644
Miss.	68	69	60	1,632	1,035	780
Ark.	83	81	72	3,100	1,863	1,368
La.	59	66	61	2,346	1,386	1,159
Okla.	68	87	80	1,540	870	720
Texas	93	86	97	4,648	2,752	2,328
Calif. 1/	357	400	440	21,549	2/31,200	21,560
TOTAL 12 EARLY	129.2	179.1	171.5	59,664	64,309	50,462
TOTAL U.S.	164.0	237.9	229.8	410,203	439,500	346,840

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States. 2/ Includes the following quantities of commercial early potatoes not marketed (1,000 bushels): Nebraska, 65; California, 1,170.

SWEETPOTATOES

Yield per acre				Production		
State	Average	1950	Indicated	Average	1950	Indicated
	1940-49		1951	1940-49		1951
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
N.J.	139	170	165	2,185	2,890	2,475
Ind.	105	130	110	155	91	77
Ill.	86	100	95	249	200	142
Iowa	100	105	105	179	158	136
Mo.	94	115	100	714	690	550
Kans.	110	115	90	236	161	108
Del.	120	130	130	183	91	91
Md.	152	160	155	1,368	1,360	1,240
Va.	115	130	120	3,255	3,120	2,880
N.C.	107	115	108	7,181	6,785	4,320
S.C.	95	107	85	5,292	5,671	3,570
Ga.	79	90	70	6,551	5,850	3,220
Fla.	67	70	65	1,113	1,050	780
Ky.	83	87	80	1,228	870	720
Tenn.	97	100	95	3,189	1,900	1,045
Ala.	79	93	70	5,376	4,929	2,590
Miss.	91	100	80	5,134	4,300	2,560
Ark.	84	91	85	1,669	1,183	850
La.	89	105	95	8,763	10,290	5,510
Okla.	66	75	70	589	450	420
Tex.	90	95	70	5,378	5,130	1,890
Calif.	106	120	120	1,161	1,560	1,200
U.S.	92.4	104.4	91.4	61,148	58,729	36,374

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	Average	1949	1950	1951
and	1940-49			
Division				
		Pounds		
Me.	17.2	17.6	16.8	18.8
N.H.	16.8	17.2	16.2	19.6
Vt.	15.4	16.5	15.9	17.4
Mass.	18.8	19.5	18.8	20.2
Conn.	18.9	20.5	18.5	19.7
N.Y.	18.5	19.1	19.8	20.5
N.J.	20.9	22.6	21.2	23.0
Pa.	18.2	20.0	19.8	20.0
N.Atl.	18.36	19.49	19.57	20.54
Ohio	17.0	18.9	19.4	19.3
Ind.	16.5	18.5	17.3	18.5
Ill.	16.3	18.4	18.6	19.2
Mich.	18.9	20.7	20.9	21.5
Wis.	17.0	18.8	18.7	19.5
E.N.Cent.	17.09	19.06	19.04	19.71
Minn.	14.3	16.1	15.1	16.5
Iowa	15.3	16.4	17.7	18.2
Mo.	13.4	16.3	15.8	15.9
N.Dak.	14.1	15.3	16.2	16.3
S.Dak.	12.5	13.2	14.0	14.7
Nebr.	14.7	15.5	16.5	16.1
Kans.	13.6	14.7	15.9	16.0
W.N.Cent.	14.09	15.52	15.90	16.33
Md.	17.0	18.5	17.7	18.3
Va.	14.7	16.8	16.0	16.7
W.Va.	14.5	16.1	15.4	14.5
N.C.	14.1	14.9	14.4	14.4
S.C.	11.8	12.9	12.8	11.9
Ga.	9.6	10.9	11.3	10.4
S.Atl.	13.61	15.12	14.39	14.58
Ky.	14.1	15.5	15.2	13.7
Tenn.	12.9	13.9	13.5	12.9
Ala.	9.5	10.8	10.3	9.7
Miss.	8.2	9.1	8.2	8.5
Ark.	9.7	10.7	10.7	10.7
Okla.	10.9	11.2	11.9	10.6
Tex.	8.8	9.2	9.7	9.5
S.Cent.	10.58	11.64	11.38	11.13
Mont.	16.4	17.0	17.0	18.5
Idaho	19.2	19.7	20.5	21.5
Wyo.	16.8	19.1	20.7	20.3
Colo.	15.5	16.4	17.1	16.5
Utah	18.0	19.1	20.4	21.8
Wash.	19.8	21.2	21.6	21.4
Oreg.	17.8	18.6	19.0	19.4
Calif.	19.9	20.2	20.5	21.4
West.	18.14	19.17	19.71	20.08
U.S.	15.02	16.52	16.58	16.96

1/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

CROP REPORT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

as of
September 1, 1951

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

September 11, 1951

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

AUGUST EGG PRODUCTION

State		Number of layers on :		Eggs per :		Total eggs produced		
and		: hand during August :		100 layers :		During August		: Jan.-Aug. incl.
Division:		1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950 : 1951
		Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions
Me.		2,382	2,334	1,603	1,686	38	39	325
N.H.		2,188	1,877	1,593	1,618	35	30	265
Vt.		824	666	1,683	1,584	14	11	115
Mass.		4,638	4,822	1,668	1,662	77	80	612
R.I.		497	530	1,618	1,596	8	8	66
Conn.		2,752	2,965	1,634	1,643	45	49	370
N.Y.		12,061	11,984	1,525	1,519	184	182	1,710
N.J.		11,758	11,128	1,516	1,533	178	171	1,406
Pa.		16,131	16,892	1,494	1,482	241	250	2,325
N.Atl.		53,231	53,198	1,540	1,541	820	820	7,194
Ohio		12,518	12,952	1,476	1,488	185	193	1,894
Ind.		11,020	10,530	1,392	1,438	153	151	1,645
Ill.		14,251	14,566	1,395	1,358	199	198	2,198
Mich.		7,992	8,148	1,488	1,494	119	122	1,255
Wis.		11,877	12,138	1,510	1,494	179	181	1,814
E.N.Cent.		57,658	58,334	1,448	1,449	835	845	8,806
Minn.		18,762	18,642	1,516	1,569	284	292	3,099
Iowa		21,090	21,942	1,507	1,544	318	339	3,476
Mo.		14,407	13,724	1,364	1,395	197	191	2,299
N.Dak.		3,019	3,181	1,457	1,463	44	47	414
S.Dak.		5,640	5,682	1,482	1,507	84	86	865
Nebr.		8,848	8,378	1,432	1,420	127	119	1,363
Kans.		10,100	9,648	1,407	1,564	142	132	1,538
W.N.Cent.		81,866	81,197	1,461	1,485	1,196	1,206	13,054
Del.		722	704	1,395	1,318	10	9	108
Md.		2,820	2,708	1,401	1,352	40	37	393
Va.		6,418	6,014	1,302	1,314	84	79	925
W.Va.		2,736	2,630	1,401	1,438	38	38	392
N.C.		6,642	6,443	1,141	1,116	76	72	782
S.C.		2,608	2,732	1,048	1,097	27	30	263
Ga.		5,190	5,470	967	1,017	50	56	513
Fla.		1,606	1,528	1,141	1,153	18	18	190
S.Atl.		28,742	28,229	1,193	1,201	343	339	3,566
Ky.		6,260	5,796	1,252	1,280	78	74	917
Tenn.		6,333	5,941	1,113	1,175	70	70	762
Ala.		4,972	4,737	986	1,023	49	48	491
Miss.		4,748	4,240	868	884	41	37	438
Ark.		4,630	4,646	1,029	1,060	48	49	510
La.		2,660	2,658	877	927	23	25	250
Okla.		7,177	6,842	1,246	1,128	89	77	962
Tex.		17,845	16,048	1,203	1,104	215	177	2,225
S.Cent.		54,625	50,908	1,122	1,094	613	557	6,555
Mont.		1,215	1,258	1,513	1,376	18	17	185
Idaho		1,437	1,346	1,442	1,426	21	19	221
Wyo.		533	580	1,581	1,581	8	9	76
Colo.		2,424	2,094	1,451	1,420	35	30	339
N.Mex.		652	690	1,265	1,383	8	10	89
Ariz.		425	495	1,240	1,194	5	6	56
Utah		2,267	2,392	1,504	1,485	34	36	347
Nev.		221	218	1,417	1,426	3	3	28
Wash.		3,634	3,618	1,566	1,584	58	57	586
Oreg.		2,216	2,036	1,519	1,500	34	31	345
Calif.		16,048	15,568	1,516	1,581	243	246	2,250
West.		31,172	30,295	1,498	1,532	467	464	4,522
U.S.		307,294	302,161	1,391	1,400	4,274	4,231	43,697

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